

CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

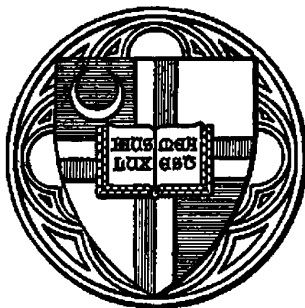
A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

SECOND SERIES: PART TWELVE

KENTUCKY AND OHIO

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld
The Catholic University of America Library



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20017

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1966

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NINETEENTH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of nineteenth century Catholic serials in the U. S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWS-PAPERS included fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. Fifteen articles have appeared in the RECORDS*

*Copies of the RECORDS articles are available from the Secretary, American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce St., Philadelphia 6, Pa., at 75¢ per number.

In these articles you will find notes on frequency, the type of publication, and the degree of Catholicity; the latter are indicated as follows:

1. "Catholic by purpose":
 - a. official organ of a diocese;
 - b. originated by an Order;
 - c. conducted by a priest or Catholic layman.
2. "Catholic by attitude", basically but with other primary purposes.
3. "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose aims were national or patriotic.

References to library holdings are given in National Union Catalogue symbols.

The Catholic University of America Press, Washington 17, D.C., has begun a series which includes those states with an extensive history. It is called SECOND SERIES, is numbered I-XIII. There are now two Series with cross-references to each other. New features of the second series are alphabetical and chronological tables for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There is also an index of titles and names (institutions) for each state. In the following list you can distinguish the articles (the state followed by the volume number of the RECORDS, the page-numbers, the months and year of it) from the booklets (Part I, etc.)

Alabama. 67:120-4. June-Dec.1956; +70:118-120.Sept-Dec. 1959.
 Arizona. 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956.
 Arkansas. 66:171-2. Sept. 1955.
 California. Part VIII, 1964. \$2.50.
 Colorado. 66:230-8. Dec. 1955.
 Connecticut. 67:31-50. Mar. 1956.
 Delaware. 68:106-9. Sept.-Dec. 1957.
 District of Columbia. S E E Maryland.
 Florida. 67:126, Je-D 1956.
 Georgia. 70:109-20. Sept.-Dec. 1959.
 Idaho. 66:173. Sept. 1955.
 Illinois. Part III, 1961. \$3.95.
 Indiana. Part IV, 1962. o.p.
 Iowa. Part VI, 1963. \$1.95.
 Kansas. 74:233-50. Dec. 1963.
 Kentucky-Ohio. Part XII, 1966.
 Louisiana. Part XIII, 1966.
 Maine. 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958.
 Maryland-D.C. Part XI, 1966.
 Massachusetts. Part X, 1965. \$3.95.
 Michigan. Part VII, 1964. \$2.50.
 Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Part I, 1959. o.p.
 Mississippi S E E Louisiana.
 Missouri. Part IX, 1965. \$2.75.
 Montana. 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956.
 Nebraska. 65:164-7. S.1954; +66:156. S.1955; 69:115. S-D 1958
 Nevada. 66:173. Sept. 1955.
 New Hampshire. 66:157-171. Sept. 1955.
 New Jersey. 68:3-28 Mar.-June, 1957.
 New York. (probably 1966).
 New Mexico. 74:177-184. Sept. 1963.
 North Carolina. 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958.
 North Dakota. Cf. Minnesota
 Ohio. S E E Kentucky-Ohio
 Oklahoma. 74:46-61. Sept. 1963.
 Oregon. 72:46-61. Mar.-June 1961.
 Pennsylvania. Part V, 1964. \$5.25.
 Rhode Island. 65:167-75. Sept.1954; +66:156. Sept. 1955.
 South Carolina. 71:40-58. Mar.-June 1960.
 South Dakota. Cf. Minnesota.
 Tennessee. 70:18-31. Mar.-June 1959.
 Texas. S E E Louisiana.
 Utah. 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1957.
 Vermont. 66:222-230, D 1955.
 Virginia. 68:106-116, S-D 1957.
 Washington (State), 73:108-116. Sept.-Dec. 1962.
 West Virginia. 68:117-120. Sept.-Dec. 1957.
 Wisconsin: Part II, 1960. \$2.95.
 Wyoming. 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956.

Finally, it should be clearly noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive and that the emphasis is on bibliography and format rather than contents of the publications. We request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging
Catholic University of America Library
1965

I K E N T U C K Y

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1543 Since De Soto's times expeditions crossed Kentucky by water or
 1673 by land. In 1673 Fr. Jacques Marquette described its Indians,
 1769 in 1769 David Boone from North Carolina lived there for two
 1774 years, the first settlers came in 1774. Between 1778 and
 1778/9 '79 a settlement and a fort were established at Louisville,
 perhaps some Irish among the settlers. From Maryland came
 1785 groups of Catholics, 60 families, and 20 in 1785 to settle in
 the neighborhood of Bardstown; three groups followed later;
 1792 a first chapel of the Holy Cross was built in 1792. In that
 year probably the first mass was said in Louisville when Rev.
 Flaget came through on his trip to Vincennes, when also
 1793 Kentucky was admitted as a state to the Union. In 1793 Rev.
 1797 Stephen Theodore Badin arrived in Kentucky. In 1797 existed
 eight laid-out-settlements with about 300 Catholic families.

Badin had come with the Rev. Flaget from France in 1792 as
 subdecon. He was the first priest in the U.S., ordained
 there in 1893 at Baltimore and was sent to Lexington, Ky.
 He made his residence in St. Stephen's not far from the
 first chapel, Holy Cross. He became the great missionary
 and apostle of Kentucky. He died in 1853.

1800 In 1800 Kentucky's first secular paper, THE FARMER'S LIBRARY
 1805 was printed. In 1805 more Irish settlers came to Louisville.
 Nearby there was also a French settlement of Catholics, but
 many of them were not practicing Catholics. Fr. Badin got in
 1805 a companion, Rev. Charles Nerinckx.

Fr. Nerinckx, a Belgian, lived for seven years with Badin
 and used St. Stephen's as headquarters to visit other
 settlements. He founded in 1812 the religious society:
 Sisters of Loretto (see there). He died in 1824, the
 second apostle of Kentucky, having served for nine years
 with great zeal and piety.

1805/6 The first Dominican monastery in the U.S., St. Rose, was
 founded in 1805/6 in Kentucky by Rev. Edward Fenwick, the
 great missionary of Ohio.

The Diocese of Bardstown and Louisville

1808 Ecclesiastically, Kentucky was made a diocese in 1808 with its
 See in Bardstown, in the midst of the Catholic settlements.
 However its first bishop, Benedict Joseph Flaget, did not
 1811 arrive until 1811.

Fr. Flaget, a Sulpician, had come from France in 1792,
 was a missionary first in Vincennes, taught then three
 years in Georgetown College and in Baltimore. Conse-

created as a bishop in 1810 he went in 1811 to Bardstown. A "saintly" bishop, often on mission tours, also going to France to get more priests there, he died, after the See of the diocese had changed to Louisville, his cathedral there not yet finished, in 1850.

- 1811 Bishop Flaget's diocese included not only Kentucky and Tennessee but also the whole West between the same latitudes; he had visited Catholic settlers in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan, therefore the diocese was called "The mother of the West." Bishop Flaget experienced in his life the creation of ten dioceses out of that West. In 1811 he had found 6,000 souls or 1,000 families in 30 congregations in Kentucky with six priests and ten logchapels, when he lived with Frs. Badin and Nerinckx and two seminarians in St. Stephen's. He moved with the seminarians to a farm near Bardstown and built a chapel, St. Thomas's. This new seminary, the third in the U.S., got Fr. John Baptist Mary David as a professor; he died in 1841. One of the seminarians, the first ordained in Kentucky, was Guy Ignatius Chabrat, who became the co-adjutor to the bishop (1832-47).
- 1812 The first diocesan Synod of the West took place in 1812, attended by eight priests. In the same year Rev. David became the founder of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, while Rev. Nerinckx established a religious society: The Sisters of Loretto (see their publications). Both societies developed rapidly in number of sisters as well as of schools and academies.
- 1817 In 1817 Fr. David was made coadjutor and served as such to 1819. St. Joseph's cathedral, being built in Bardstown counted quite some resident Catholics, e.g. the father of the publisher Webb, in whose house priests passing through Bardstown had said mass.
- 1819 In 1819 the cathedral, quarters for the bishop and the seminary were ready, St. Joseph's College (see publications) was founded and flourished under George A.M. Elder (died in 1838), Ignatius A. Reynolds, H.C. De Luyne, Wm. E. Clark, Martin J. Spalding who became later Bishop of Louisville. Another professor was Francis Patrick Kenrick who wrote in Kentucky his famous 21 letters of defense against Dr. Blackburn (editor of the LOUISVILLE BAPTIST RECORDER) who became later Bishop of Philadelphia.
- 1821 Another early college was St. Mary's (see publications with that place), founded as a school in 1820, as a college in 1821
- 1834 by Rev. Wm. Byrne. Its faculty started in 1834 a magazine: ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE MINERVA (q.v.), which was continued with the first diocesan newspaper in Bardstown: THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE
- 1836 in 1836, Ben J. Webb beginning his career as publisher, editors being the above named professors. In the same year Louisville got to its first church a second for the Germans, St. Boniface.
- 1837 In 1837 Texas was taken away from the diocese, its See in Nashville. Louisville had developed so rapidly, a good number

of Catholics had arrived, the city counted in 1837: 21,210 inhabitants. It seemed more fitting as a See of the diocese than Bardstown. Bishop Flaget changed residence and seminary to Louisville in 1841. Sisters arrived from France (1847), Trappists founded Gethsemany (1848), Franciscans opened a free Catholic school and took over St. Boniface's Church, Jesuits from St. Louis the St. Joseph's College. Bishop Flaget died in 1850 and was followed by Rev. Martin John Spalding.

Spalding was born in Kentucky, one of the first pupils of St. Mary's College, student of the seminary St. Thomas, studied in Rome, was ordained in 1834, became missionary in Kentucky and vicar general (1844), coadjutor to Bishop Flaget (1848); he wrote in 1852 SKETCHES OF THE LIFE... OF B.J.FLAGET..., was made Archbishop of Baltimore in 1864, he died in 1872.

Spalding as coadjutor found in the diocese 30,000 Catholics and in the entire state 40 priests and 43 churches; in 1852 the new cathedral of the Assumption was finished. When he left Louisville in 1864 to become Archbishop of Baltimore: 70,000 Catholics were cared for by 75 priests in 80 churches. Since 1849 the diocese had no Catholic newspaper, a substitute was the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH AND ADVOCATE up to 1852, than inofficially THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH. Polemic debates had been already necessary in 1848/9 but in the whole there was no obstacle for a healthy development of Catholicity in Kentucky. Only in 1854 the Know Nothing lodges appeared; they spread out rapidly, especially fanatical in Louisville against the Catholics, coming to a clash on election day in 1855, where in the riot German and Irish were wounded and killed, houses burnt down. The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL was then a Know Nothing organ.

Finally a Catholic paper, so much needed, was founded in 1858, THE GUARDIAN (q.v.). Ben J. Webb again playing his role in it, the bishop making it the official organ, his learned priests helped to its success, but the Civil War caused its end.

Rev. Peter Joseph Lavialle became the third bishop of Louisville for a short time, two years. He had come from France in 1841, was attached to the cathedral of Bardstown, had taught as professor at St. Thomas' seminary, worked hard as a bishop, fell ill and died.

During his reign the German Catholics of Louisville had started a Catholic paper, the KATHOLISCHE GLAUBENSBOTE (q.v.) serving the Germans in Kentucky until 1923.

Rev. William George McCloskey was made the fourth bishop of Louisville in 1868. He had been a lawyer in New York City, became a priest in 1852, professor at St. Mary's

College, then in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary in Maryland up to 1859; as a bishop he ruled for 41 years in Louisville, died in 1909.

- 1869 Under McCloskey the old CATHOLIC ADVOCATE was revived (q.v.), changed titles and directors; its staff of priests left this diocesan organ in 1879 and founded a new one: THE RECORD(q.v.).
 1875 Rev. Michael Bouchet (vicar general) and Louis G. Deppen (chancellor) were connected with it. In 1875 the diocese counted 100 churches, 109 priests for 100,000 Catholics, in
 1895 1895: 155 churches, 130 priests for the same amount of
 1899 Catholics, in 1899: 134 churches and 162 priests.

The Diocese of Covington

- 1837 The first church of Covington was built in 1837 by Dominicans from Cincinnati and from Bardstown-Louisville; Rev. F.P. Kenrick and I.A.Reynolds had worked in this part of Kentucky, Rev. John McGill in Lexington. Covington and Newport were
 1847 predominantly German, Lexington more Irish. In 1847 Covington and Newport were turned over to the diocese of Cincinnati, since their backgrounds blended much more with the city on the other
 1853 side of the river. When in 1853 Covington was made a diocese, it was a suffragan diocese of Cincinnati, not of Louisville. The first bishop was George A. Carrell who had found in his diocese about 7,000 Catholics, 13 churches, 12 priests, but no Catholic institutions. After 15 years 38 churches, 33 priests, a Benedictine monastery, convents and schools had been established, but in financial disorder. To the first German church, Mother of God, was added another, St. Joseph, in 1860, in charge of the Benedictine Fathers. Unofficially or even officially the Cincinnati Catholic papers were used in the diocese, THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH and DER WAHRHEITSFREUND.
 1868 In 1868 Bishop Carrell died.
 He was followed by Bishop Augustus M. Toebbe. He came, when
 1870 27 years of age, to America from Germany, was ordained in 1855,
 1884 worked 14 years in the diocese, died in 1884 and left the diocese with 52 churches, 50 priests and more schools. He gave his approval to a juvenile magazine of Chicago, KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND (1877 ff.) in 1878, none of that kind existing in Kentucky or Ohio at that time.
 1884 Camillus Paul Maes, a Belgian, was the third bishop from 1884-
 1915 1915. He had introduced the French Priest's Eucharistic League in the U.S. and helped in the publication of its organ, EMMANUEL (q.v.). In 1888 his diocese counted 38,000 Catholics. In 1894 he built a new cathedral and started, to support St. Mary's, a paper, NEW CATHEDRAL CHIMES, but it remained an
 -1888 attempt. At the end of the century the diocese had reached the number of 100 churches taken care of by 67 priests.
 1899

FOREIGNERS

Immigrants in Kentucky were almost exclusively Irish and Germans, on the whole the latter more in the cities near the Ohio, the Irish more in the interior of Kentucky. The latter made besides THE CELTIC REVIEW (1887-85) only one other attempt to create an Irish newspaper, both not outspokenly Catholic:q.v. the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN in Louisville (1896+).

The Germans: Some believe that Daniel Boone was a Catholic German going westward to Kentucky in 1757. When Lexington was laid out in 1781 many lots were sold to the Germans and Irish, also in Covington and in Maysville. The great sweep of immigration took place after 1803. The Germans in Louisville had a first secular paper, in 1844: VOLKSBUHNE an irregular frontier paper. Between 1845 and '55, ten new papers were started, when Louisville was the tenth largest city in the states with a rich concentrated German life as nowhere else, (says Koester, p.24). But the Bloody Monday on Ag 6 1855 made a sudden end to that boon. In 1866 a German paper with the bishop's approbation was founded, the KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE, later in 1892 a local paper to it, the LOUISVILLE ARGUS, the shortlived LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPH (1876/77), and two parish-papers. Since 1837 Louisville had their German church, St. Boniface, and Covington since 1841 had the Holy Mother of God church; in both cities two more German churches were added later. In the North was DER WAHRHEITSFREUND read as a Catholic paper, also the KATHOLISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG from Baltimore. The Covington Father Wm. Tappert was much in contact with the Central Verein.

BARDSTOWN

It was incorporated already in 1788, a small town with no church, when it was proposed for the See of the first diocese in Kentucky, and when the first bishop arrived in 1811. He had to live at first some miles away on a farm (St. Thomas) while his St. Joseph's Cathedral was being built (1816-19) and Bishop Flaget's and his seminary's residence was ready in 1819, when St. Joseph's College also was started. Bardstown had in 1827 ff. a secular paper, the HERALD, publishing also the Catholic news, especially the ads of the newly founded academies and colleges. Bardstown also was the place of the first Catholic periodicals and the first diocesan paper (q.v.ff.). Since Louisville had become more important meanwhile, the See of Bardstown was transferred to Louisville in 1841.

For THE BULLY TIMES at Bardstown S E E UTOPIA

Bardstown (F 13 1836-Ja 30 1841)
Louisville (F 6 1841-Jl 21 of 1849)

THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] (F 13 1836-Jl 21 of 1849)
absorbed by CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH AND ADVOCATE, Cincinnati, Ohio (Ag 2, 1849-Mr 1 1852) q.v. Cincinnati;
continued by THE GUARDIAN, Louisville (My 1 1858-Jl 1862)
by CATH. ADVOCATE [II] (Je 26 1869-, q.v.etc.)

THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE was a "Catholic:la", weekly newspaper, introduced by a PROSPECTUS towards the end of 1835, but published the first time on F 13 1836 in Bardstown, Ky; it was transferred on F 6 1841 to Louisville, Ky., and discontinued somewhat after My 1 and prior to Ag 2 in 1849; on the latter date it had been taken over with or without a short interruption by the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH which added "AND ADVOCATE" to its title until Mr 1 1852.

The Bardstown CATHOLIC ADVOCATE was founded by its bishop, B.J.Flaget, with the help of the staff of the Catholic monthly magazine THE ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE MINERVA of Bardstown (q.v.), which was published from O 1834 to S 1835, not continued after v.l. The new diocesan paper promoted by the bishop, was directed by Rev. Dr. Ignatius A. Reynolds, who later became Vicar General of the Diocese of Louisville and in 1844 Bishop of Charleston, S.C. The first editors were Rev. Martin John Spalding (1836-38) and Rev. Charles H. De Luynes (1838 to the end of 1839), then Dr. John McGill to 1849. The publisher and proprietor was Hon. Benedict Joseph Webb who had the idea of a Catholic paper, since 1830, had finally won over Rev. Reynolds, and gotten the encouragement of Bishop Flaget and his clergy, until he took the risk to establish it.

Benedict Joseph Webb's father, Nehemiah Webb, came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, built the first mill in Bardstown

in 1800. In 1805 the town's local paper THE HERALD, advertised his products on sale. In the elder Webb's house, before the cathedral was finished (1819), priests said mass. When Ben (as he mostly signed his name) was of school age, he was attending the newly founded St. Joseph's College, it seems around 1824, then learned the art of printing (Foik, p.143) until he had become foreman of a department in the office of the Louisville JOURNAL. He also worked in 1834 with the Bardstown local HERALD (1834) which from 1834-35 printed the already mentioned MINERVA. That was leading him to become the publisher of THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE. For some months in 1836 he was associated with M. Fletcher, then he alone signed as publisher. In 1838, together with his brother John Carroll, they were the publishers of the local BARDSTOWN MIRROR, at least from April to September; for these months the brothers' signature can be seen on preserved copies in Nazareth's Motherhouse archives. For the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, he or with his brother, in the last year (1849) together with the editor: McGill, signed as publishers and he was the proprietor. He also published books, i.e. Rev. McGill's AUDIN'S LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN (1843), he had a printing shop and a bookstore with Catholic and secular books, stationary and church goods which - it seems - brought him the necessary income which the paper did not bring.

Later in 1852 he was associated with Levering, as Webb & Levering, publishing the SKETCHES...OF BISHOP FLAGET, written by Rev. Martin John Spalding. From 1858-61 he was the editor of THE GUARDIAN, Louisville; again he took part in the revival of THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE II (Je 26 1869 ff.) from which he finally resigned in 1872. He had acquired, besides his gift to organize the business, a facility as a writer; being a friend of so many priests, he also was able to write the book: CENTENARY OF CATHOLICITY IN KENTUCKY in 1884. For his papers he was an author as well as an able apologist for the Church; politically he had become in his later years a democrat. Under "Lay Catholic Democrat" he wrote in the LOUISVILLE COURIER about the question of Public Schools, and under "A Kentucky Catholic" he wrote a pamphlet in the Louisville TIMES against the Know-Nothings (McGann p.156/7, 113).

THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE'S PROSPECTUS of 1835 was reprinted in the first issues of the paper (also in Foik, p.141-43) saying about the

"...want of a religious paper...; the rapid development (of Catholic groups) in Kentucky, the persecution, especially of late...(needing) an energetic body for action...the spirit which animates...(holds up) the principles...to counteract the evil... We offer THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE to the West, to Kentucky... ."

The paper itself was set up according to the pattern of the U.S.CATHOLIC MISCELLANY of Charleston, S.C.; the other Catholic papers existing in 1836 were the TRUTH TELLER in New York, the CATHOLIC HERALD in Philadelphia and the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH in Cincinnati, the latter serving Kentucky in times with no Catholic paper.

In Bardstown:

What the paper had promised in its PROSPECTUS, was kept on the whole:

"a correct statement of Catholic practices, articles on religious, moral, literary and philosophical subjects, answers to such objections against the Catholic Faith as may be proposed to the editor in writing, a summary of foreign and domestic news, both: religious and political, miscellaneous matter."

The motto used was: "Glory to God in the highest..." The first masthead promised to secure correspondents in Germany, France, Italy, Scotland and Ireland for the news on the state of religion. There is no notice or approbation of the bishop printed in the paper, but later there is a notice that the paper is the "official organ of the Diocese". It is completely clear that it was established and kept as such to 1849. Sometimes official announcements, esp. during the absence of the bishop by his coadjutor G. Ignatius Chabrat, are printed mostly on p.4. From the beginning the masthead said: "The Catholic Clergymen throughout the State are authorized to act as agents in their district", and on D 30 1843 the publisher (Webb) states in an inducement to subscribe to the paper that it is the official organ of the Bishops of Kentucky and Indiana, and during the last years there is evidence it published the Diocesan news of Nashville, Tenn.; all that may serve as proof for the paper's official recognition.

The paper brought with the first volume, besides the topics mentioned the programs and commencement exercises of the high schools for boys (St. Joseph's [q.v. Bardstown: EURODELPHIAN BANNER] and St. Mary's College) and girls (the Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institution, incorporated 1827 [q.v. LORETTO MAGAZINE], the Nazareth female academy and others). It brought accounts of controversies reprinted from New York and Philadelphia (Hughes': Breckenridge, Purcell's: Campbell), and introduced towards its end the "Louisville Market" prices. Twenty-two agents worked for the paper in Kentucky and in 12 other states to the North and to the South. An address of the paper's office is only given in number 6 of v.1, when Mr. Webb on Mr 26 announced: "Dissolution: the partnership between B.J.Webb and M.Fletcher was dissolved..."; This firm had in 1836 also printed for the Diocese: General Regulations for the organization of congregations...written by the coadjutor, Bishop Guy Ignatius (owned by DCU). B.J.Webb remained as publisher, address Arch St. On Feb. 20 he had offered for sale 25,000 Russian quills in his store. Volume two (F 11 1837-) added a subtitle: "Journal for useful Literary and General Intelligence." The publisher looked back with satisfaction on the first volume of the paper's career but needed to tell the readers that the ADVOCATE "had barely enough subscribers to give it a

meager support...." In volume three a "History of the Diocese of Kentucky" was reprinted from the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH; in the series form: Irish topics were equally treated with other foreign news. The ads meanwhile grew and covered more than one of eight pages. Volume four (F 3 1939-) complains that so many subscribers do not pay; the long list of agents is repeated. With pride the section about Kentucky is reprinted from the announced new CATHOLIC ALMANAC of 1839, showing especially the growth of institutions. From S 7 1839 onward the title simply becomes: CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, otherwise it keeps the same structure and division of matter. The editors and contributors never signed their articles, but one realizes that the first editor, Rev. Martin John Spalding, remained a contributor after 1838, while he was Professor of St. Joseph's College and St. Thomas Seminary. He wrote many articles in an elegant style (Webb: CENT. p.319) in the time before he became Bishop Flaget's coadjutor (1848) and himself Bishop of Louisville (1850-64). In 1838 and almost to the end of 1839 Rev. Charles H. De Luynes was the paper's sole editor. As an Irishman of rare talents and vivacity of temperament (Foik), he had been educated in St. Sulpice in Paris, and was there a classmate of Lacordaire. He joined the Jesuit Fathers in 1841. On F 1 1840 (no 52), p. 415, the readers were told that "during the last few months the ADVOCATE had no regular editor, the clergyman who presided over the editorial department withdrew entirely from its management (De Luynes). The publisher, however, is happy to inform...that a distinguished and highly talented clergyman...will commence with the next number (McGill)". Webb, in a lecture, delivered in May 1867 before the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Louisville, where he spoke of only two more editors: Revs. Wm. E. Clark (whom we know was a Professor of St. Joseph's College) and Rev. George A.M. Elder (who was ordained in Bardstown (1819), president and professor of St. Joseph's College; editor of the ADVOCATE "for a time", remaining always a contributor, writing well written articles about educational problems, parental obligations, and the moral guidance of children (Webb: CENT., 278). Here, between 1839 and 1840 seems to be the likely time where Elder, and perhaps also Clark could have alternated in the editorship. Volume five was the last published in Bardstown (F 1840-Ja 1841).

In Louisville:

Since the See of the Diocese was transferred to Louisville, the paper made the same move, though Mr. Webb kept an office in Bardstown, too. The sixth volume appeared on F 6 1841, published in the same way. Below the title and motto was added: "Edited by a clergyman (McGill), published by B.J.Webb", and in the lower corner of page 8: "printed for the proprietor (still Webb) by Prentice and Weissinger at the office of the Louisville DAILY JOURNAL, every Saturday at Louisville and Bardstown, Ky." Somewhat enlarged it now began with a poem and a story (continued) on p.1, followed by almost two pages on religious subjects and Irish and foreign news. On p.4 of the first number the readers were told by the editor, that looking back on the experiences of five years, the paper had corrected misinterpretations, given the real doctrines of the Church and won a reputation which the paper will sustain. Notices from the bishop, ecclesiastical retreats and episcopal visitations, show that the ADVOCATE was a diocesan

paper. Biographies of great Catholics (Boussuet) filled p.5; on p. 6/7 a list of 51 agents in Kentucky and 9 surrounding states are given, general foreign and local news, Market prices and ads are placed at the end. Mr. Webb still has his bookstore together with his brother; "New Publications" is a new feature, although not regular, even copied from other papers, as are controversies and the very little political news. In Ja 29 1842 the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE assumed an office of its own in Louisville, on 4th St. W, between Market and Jefferson Sts., Mr. Webb is the printer for volume seven (F 5 1842). With Pastoral Letters, more Book Reviews, and notices of new periodicals; news of the Colleges and Academies of Kentucky and nearby states are also to be found in the paper. Webb is forced to remind delinquent subscribers to pay (Ja 28 1843) and promises premiums for the v.8 when he clearly calls the paper the official organ of the Bishops of Kentucky and Indiana (D 30 1843). Volume eight brings in Serial Form the editor's book (Rev. McGill, not yet named in the paper): AUDIN'S LIFE OF CALVIN. Translated by him, and published by B.J.Webb, the book was given as premium. Mr. Webb went touring the country for more subscriptions and promised to improve v.9 "under the Rev. gentleman who since three years conducted the paper, who will remain". He also promised that the publisher expects articles from "several clergymen of high standing" and a lower subscription rate of only \$2.00, or 3 years for \$5.00 (so to its end) if paid in advance. This volume nine has now and also later the Diocesan news of Nashville, Tenn. Webb as "A Catholic Layman" wrote against the accusations of Rev. Grundy. Accounts of nativism and riots in Philadelphia and other places are reported, almost no politics treated. Volume ten (F 1 1845-) has long book lists of Webb's bookstore, agents still for six states. However Webb, as owner, has in 1846 to appeal to the Catholics of Kentucky that the paper brings him only losses, its existence endangered by the fact that of about 20,000 Catholics in Kentucky only 750 (since 1843) read the paper, although Louisville itself has now 5,000 Catholics. The next volumes, eleven, twelve and thirteen, have more Irish news from the Irish editor, who is now associated with the publisher as Webb and McGill, with an office in 49 Pearl St. (1847). The thirteenth volume (Ja 29 1848-) is the last we (DCU) own, ending with Ja 20 1849. Since it is an established fact that "a clergyman" as editor was Rev. Dr. John McGill, V.G. and known as a close friend of Mr. Webb, having been a lawyer, before becoming a priest and editor-in-chief of the ADVOCATE, McGill was a writer of literary pure taste and of exquisite critical judgement, a champion of the Faith, engaging in controversy with the Episcopalian minister Dr. Craig and answering him in the paper and in a book: THE TRUE CHURCH.

Of the last volume, v.14, beginning on F 1849 (Mr. Clark owns no. 26 of July 21 1849) it is the last issue, the paper was forced to cease because of lack of funds and subscriptions. The Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, having purchased its subscription list absorbed it and added to its own title "AND ADVOCATE" on Ag 2 1849 (not 1850 as quite some sources say).

The CATHOLIC ADVOCATE had reached national repute (Meehan), its articles were reprinted in other Catholic papers, the N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (F 17 1848) called it "excellent, or the U.S.CATH.MAGAZINE (Balt):7(F 1848)

p.156 says: "The CATHOLIC ADVOCATE has improved...will hold an eminent position in the ranks of our Catholic periodical literature". The CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH kept "and ADVOCATE" with its title to Mr 27 1852, but served also furtheron the Kentucky Catholics, especially Covington's, since Mr. Webb had to wait until My 1 1858 until he could start another Catholic paper for Kentucky.

Details: The Saturday paper was soon enlarged from 4 to 8 pages; with 3 columns for the size of 11x14 inches, with 4 columns of 12x15 inches (1841), still a bit enlarged in 1843; its price was \$2.50, lowered to \$2.00 in 1843, or even 3 years for \$5.00 paid in advance. This is known from the small number of 750 copies, circulating in 1843 and 1846.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Baumgartner,p.10; Foik,p.141-148; Meehan in CATH. ENCYCLOPEDIA: "Periodical"; Shea v.1, p.604,607; CATH. BUILDERS, v.4, 225; METROPOLITAN, Balt. (1854) 460; Webb:CENT.278 etc.; Frese (1939); Rev. John Lancaster Spalding: LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING; CATH. DIRECTORIES (1837-49); LIT. HANDWEISER (1873), col.362; NCA (1949) 525; Clark: KY PRESS; THE RECORD (F 27 1936), p.41,44; THE RECORD (D 13 1928); CHECKLIST:KY; letters from Sr. M. Ramona Mattingly, Nazareth; from Mr. A.J.Lesouski, St. Mary, Ky.; from the Filson Club, Louisville; from Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville; from Rev. George J. Flanigan, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A FIRST: CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] WAS THE FIRST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER, A WEEKLY, IN KENTUCKY, ON F 13 1836, first in Bardstown, after 1841 in Louisville.

Locations: ULS: only DCU besides 2 reels microfilm: F 5, 1843-J1 21 1849: v.1-4, 5-13 (F 13 1836-Ja 20 1849). DGU:v.2 no 44 (D 9 1837); v.4 no 51 (Ja 25 1840); v.7 no 1-51 (F 5 ff. 1842/43); v.9 no 1-v.11 no 51 (F 3 1844-Ja 6 1847). Chancery Archives Nashville, Tenn.:v.5 no 7 (Mr 21 1840) and Ap 4 1847. Chancery Office, Louisville: F 11 1843-Ja 21 1849. Clark Archives: Ja 27 1849-J1 21 1849. Archives of Loretto, Nerinx, Ky.: incomplete for all years. InDU:1845,46. Nazareth, archives: v.6,7,8(F 6 1841-Ja 27 1844); v. 9-13 almost complete (F 3 1844-Ja 20 1849); v.14: 10 issues (Ja 27-Ap 21 1849, My 12 1849).

For CIDER PRESS at Bardstown SEE UTOPIA

THE EURODELPHIAN BANNER (prior to 1834 - ?, may have lasted to ? 1848)

The title can mean "Europe's brother". It was a "Catholic:lc", mainly a literary school-paper, its frequency is not known, it existed at least around 1834: handwritten, consisting of collected essays, composed by senior students of the "Eurodelphian Society" of St. Joseph's College.

St. Joseph's College was established in the year when Bardstown's cathedral was finished (1919). Bishop Flaget had founded the college first for daystudents in the basement of his Seminary; a schoolbuilding was finished in 1820 for boarding students, too. Rev. George A.M.Elder was the president; teachers and older students of the Seminary taught the boys. The number of the students grew, especially from the South (New Orleans). Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds followed Professor Elder who became again president to 1838, when he died. In 1837 the main building burnt down, all documents were lost (of the school paper, too). Rev. Martin John Spalding was professor when the school counted 200 students. In 1848 the Jesuit Fathers took over.

The contemporary Catholic Directories (1833 ff.) give a large description of the college and list teachers in addition to the ones already named: i.e. Rev. J.M.Lancaster, H. DeLuynes and Wm. E. Clark whose names come up again in the MINERVA and the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE as editors. Rev. Howlett (:EARLY DAYS..., p.372-78) states that in 1834 St. Joseph's with 141 students from seven states, and with 11 professors was known in the West and in the South. In the school catalogue of 1834 the Eurodelphian Society was mentioned, having exercises in public speaking and debating in the hall of the Southwing. Howlett believed their profundity is in 1921 unusual today. The paper existed in 1834, entirely under the management of the students. THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE printed in v.1 no 12 (Ap 30 1836) an address on the sense of a debating society, which was delivered on the anniversary of the Eurodelphian Society (if ten years, it would go back to 1826! but the paper may be founded later than the society) by George A.M.Elder, the president. According to the flourishing of the school, the school-paper could have lasted to 1848, then all the teachers were changed.

Details: Nothing known.

Sources: Howlett: EARLY DAYS..., 272-78. The different history books of Kentucky have remarks about St. Joseph's College.

THE EURODELPHIAN BANNER WAS probably the THIRD SCHOOL-PAPER IN THE U.S.; see with "Loretto school-paper" a list of the first ones.

Locations: Nazareth College, Nazareth, Ky., was supposed to have copies, could not be found.

For THE MEDDLER at Bardstown SEE UTOPIA

For MINERVA, mostly named with this short title, at Bardstown SEE ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE MINERVA

THE ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE MINERVA (O 1834-S 1835)

This was a "Catholic:2", monthly literary magazine, founded in O 1834, lasting for one year, with 12 numbers, to S 1835. A PROSPECTUS, probably circulated somewhat prior to October gave a subtitle to the maintitle above: "A Repository of National and Foreign Literature," and explained its purpose: literature ought to compete with politics in giving people more intrinsic information on life. The magazine was owned, published and edited by the faculty of St. Joseph's College, founded (says Shea, 604) by Rev. Dr. Martin J. Spalding, one of the faculty, headed by Rev. Charles H. DeLuynes (the CATH.DIR. of 1835 lists him with the cathedral of Bardstown), with the other professors and older students as contributors. The magazine was printed at the office of the Bardstown HERALD.

On D 6 1834 the MINERVA was introduced by the U.S.CATHOLIC MISCELLANY of Charleston, S.C.:

"We have been politely favored with the first number of a scientific periodical to be published..."Minerva". We feel confident, that under the auspices of so enlightened a body of gentlemen...this work will be one of interest and utility to the public and well worthy of the patronage..."

It certainly was planned for a long future existence and was thought to be a magazine for educated Catholics of Kentucky and nearby states. Sister Matilda of Loretto copied for us from their original copies that agents were at work in larger towns of Kentucky, also in Cincinnati, in New Orleans and Natchitoches of La. In the last number she saw that "for many reasons" the publications ceased to be published, "with the intention to revive it under more favorable circumstances."

Written by "a galaxy of brilliant contributors", "literary rather than religious" by a completely Catholic staff, it consisted of essays and reviews, "learned in treatment and expression" of a "variety of articles of cultural value", of a series by Spalding who began with this magazine "his journalistic career". This mentioned series may be his "Journal of Travels in Southern Europe," or "Thoughts on Man," or "Study of History," showing his ability to be an "excellent literary critic" (Foik). Howlett (EARLY DAYS..., p.376) calls the magazine "high-toned on literary and scientific subjects, domestic and foreign affairs". That some college news were taken to the contents, too, made the mistake understandable, that most of the sources believed it to be a school-paper. That the type of a magazine was changed after a year to a newspaper, THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, begun by the same staff, provoked by more practical reasons may have been suggested by the new paper's publisher Ben. J. Webb (q.v. there).

Details: the monthly in "pamphlet form", each issue of 32 pages, "neatly covered", sold for \$2.00.

Sources: Baumgartner, p.10; Meehan in CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical"; Foik, p.141; Rev. W.J.Howlett: EARLY DAYS...p.376; Shea, p.604; Buck, p.8;

John Lancaster Spalding, THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING, ch.VI, p.71; U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY:14 (D 6 1834); Sheerin: "The Minerva"; letter of Sister Matilda, Loretto; letter of Bro. Jeremiah of St. Joseph of today's High School.

A FIRST: ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE MINERVA WAS THE FIRST CATHOLIC MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY, IN KENTUCKY, ONE OF THE FIRST IN THE U.S., STARTING IN Oct. 1834 IN BARDSTOWN. The EXPOSTULATOR OF YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE, Boston began Mr 31 1830, lasted a year; THE PROTESTANT ABRIDGER AND EXPOSITOR, N.Y. appeared with 6 numbers in 1830; the METROPOLITAN magazine in Baltimore, "during" 1830; these are the oldest as far as we can see now, not having yet done all states.

Locations: Not in ULS. St. Joseph's College: Historical Collection in Bardstown owns the PROSPECTUS (as Mr. Francis P. Clark found out). The Sisters of Loretto, Motherhouse, Nerinx, Ky. own the magazine: nos.1,2,4,5,7,8,10,11,12(O 1834-S 1835). LNL (Loyola Univ., New Orleans) supposed to have copies, says Brother Martin (see General Bibliography).

Bardstown (Poplar Neck)

- I UTOPIA (in the 1850's) shortlived,
- II THE CIDER PRESS (in the 1850's) too;
- III THE BULLY TIMES (1860 or 61, interrupted by the War);
- IV THE MEDDLER (after the War, around 1865 for 1-2 years)

The four titles, perhaps more, represent "Catholic:lc", school-papers, probably published monthly during the school-year, written by the students of a Literary Society, or as in 1860/61 by a Debating Society of the St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary in Poplar Neck. It seems the "paper" was still handwritten, because Howlett says on p. 135: "The best essays (were) read before the Debating Society and preserved in a "manuscript book" to be read by later students."

St. Thomas' Seminary began when Bishop B.J.Flagnet and Fr. John Baptist Mary David (who had before been professor in Georgetown and in St. Mary's, Baltimore) came in 1811 with some young men to the new diocese of Kentucky; they lived first 3 miles from Bardstown on a farm Poplar Neck. In 1817 there were at the Seminary 15 students, five of them seminarians. In 1819 St. Joseph's College was founded in Bardstown for the college boys. The bishop, and the seminarians with him, lived now in Bardstown near the new cathedral, and Poplar Neck remained a Preparatory Seminary. In the 1850's with about 50 students, it seemed to have been in good shape. When St. Joseph's College had to be closed after the War, the Preparatory Seminary was moved to its buildings in Bardstown with 60 students (1869).

I UTOPIA showed during a few years in the 1850's a considerable amount of activities in St. Thomas'. This paper and the following ones are sufficiently important to be kept in memory (says Howlett). Its editors were Michael Ryan and Adolph Ahlers.

II THE CIDER PRESS, it seems directly followed in time the first paper, because Adolph Ahlers was still a contributor, while Francis King was its editor. The Christmas story of Ahlers was later (1905 or 6) printed in THE RECORD, Louisville.

III THE BULLY TIMES; in those politically exciting times the Debating Society was formed (1860/61). Bennet was the editor-in-chief, Dominic Crane associate editor. When the war between the North and the South began, the paper went out of existence. (Howlett 132/33).

IV THE MEDDLER; after the war when the students began, again to appreciate literature, when even a "golden age of literature" was created, the Debating Society was its moving cause. The new paper consisted of the Society's "intellectual outpouring, fiction, poetry, bits of novels, notes, personals...., dying a natural death after a year or two (Howlett, 132/33).

Details: Not Known.

Sources: only Howlett: St. Th., who was once a Preparatory Seminar student himself, in his HISTORICAL TRIBUTE TO ST. THOMAS' SEMINARY.

Locations: Not in ULS.

COVINGTON

On the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, had a secular newspaper in 1833, others following. Ecclesiastically it belonged first to Bardstown/Louisville but was given over to Cincinnati (1847); it remained connected with the latter's diocese or archdiocese also when it was made a diocese itself in 1853. Then 800 English speaking Catholics were members of old St. Mary's church, the rather many Germans getting their own church in 1841. In Covington the Cincinnati Catholic papers were used; THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH (1831+), and DER WAHRHEITSFREUND (1837), therefore in the following only some papers were published there, on a temporary basis and the one diocesan paper remained but an attempt.

For EMMANUEL also at Covington, Ky (Ja 1895-1905)
SEE St. Meinrad, Ind. (Ja 1895-D 1896) and Cincinnati, Ohio,
and New York City-1962.

Though this "Catholic:2" monthly society and devotional magazine was edited and published first in St. Meinrad's Abbey in Indiana, its promotor was the Bishop of Covington, Camillus Paul Maes, from 1894/95 to 1905 when he died. Therefore Hoffmann had the EMMANUEL also listed for Covington from 1899-1908 (he is often late in listing). It was to a certain degree a mistake because the bishop's name never appeared on the magazine officially. Nevertheless we find in Rev. Paul E. Ryan's HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF COVINGTON, p.229, that Bishop Maes was President of the Society: the Priest's Eucharistic League, which he had introduced to the U.S., and that he had taken over the editorship for the first issue in Ja 1895. EMMANUEL, the organ of the League was transferred in 1897 to Cincinnati, in 1903 to New York City, where it was current in 1965.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL CHIMES (My 2-0 31 1894; N 1894-Apr 15 1896)

This was a "Catholic:1c" bi-weekly parish-paper from My 2-Oct 31 1894, then a "Catholic:1a" official diocesan bi-weekly newspaper from N 1894-Apr 15 1896, v.2, no 24. Its founder was Bishop Camillus Paul Maes of Covington and its editor was the pastor for two years of the cathedral St. Mary's, Rev. Ferdinand Brossart. The AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. introduced it on My 19 1894, so did the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH.

C.P.Maes had come from Belgium where he had studied architecture and theology, was ordained in 1868, had come to Detroit in 1869. He wrote a biography of Kentucky's missionary Charles Nerinckx, became chancellor, and formed in Detroit The Catholic Young Men's Union (q.v. a biographical sketch with "Ohio"), then Bishop of Covington in 1894 and the founder of the "Priests Eucharistic League of America" (q.v. EMMANUEL, Covington, 1895) and the "People's Leagues of the Holy Eucharist". He was very interested in education. He died after a brilliant career in 1915.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL CHIMES got its name from the new cathedral St. Mary's then under construction; the paper was first chiefly devoted to the interests of getting financial help for the building. The "little" paper was so successful as a parish-paper, that in November the pleased Bishop made it an official diocesan paper.

There had not been any Catholic paper in that part of Kentucky from which the diocese of Covington was formed in 1853.

Because of the abilities of Father Brossart and Bishop Maes the paper must have been an excellent one. Nevertheless it did not prosper. After two years it had only 300 subscribers; therefore it ceased publication in Ap 1896. In 1912 Bishop Maes tried another diocesan paper, THE CHRISTIAN YEAR; but after his death, Rev. Brossart, in 1916 bishop, did not continue it, and used THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH of Cincinnati as diocesan paper.

Details: as parish-paper 8 pages, "little", \$1.00; as diocesan-paper "enlarged", 8 pages, **a** full size newspaper, both bi-weekly; no circulation figures for the first type, must have been higher than 300 in 1896 for the second.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-99); Lucey IV, 223, same as Hoffmann; Ryan: COVINGTON, p.911-12; also letter from this Rev.P.E.Ryan in 1955; letter from Sister M. Albertine, C.D.V., Lexington, and from Mr. F.P.Clark.

Locations: Not ULS,AN. All published copies in Mr. Clark's Library. Also microfilmed; Seminary of St. Pius X., Earlangar, Ky. has microfilm.

For DER SENDBOTE DES GÖTTLICHEN HERZENS JESU at Covington
SEE Cincinnati, Ohio

The "Catholic:1b" monthly devotional magazine, also "Catholic:2" as the organ of a society, started in Ja 1874 in Cincinnati; though Middleton (1908) by an addition from Rev. Edmund J.P. Schmitt of Weltes, Ind. said it was founded at Covington. Other sources, too, had listed it for Covington to 1901/2. It can be explained that Franciscan Fathers as editors being transferred to other places, some times gave their new locations. When Rev. Joseph Göbbe, O.F.M. became pastor of St. Augustine's in Covington, but the place of publication remained as Cincinnati.

For TEACHER AND ORGANIST at Covington, 1901-1908
SEE Cincinnati, Ohio (1889-1900)
SEE St. Francis, Wis. (1908-Je 15 1910)

It was a half German, half English, "Catholic:2" monthly educational and musical teacher's magazine. Two teachers, Professor A. Mattré and Professor F.H.Loeffler were proprietors and editors, first in Cincinnati. On the cover of v.13 (1901/2) we see: Covington, 404 Scott St.; Professor Loeffler had been transferred to a school there, but Mattré gave his Cincinnati address to 1908.

Source for Covington: Lucey III, 138, note 9: Hoffmann (1899-1907), with the addition: "also in Cinc."

LEBANON

on the Ohio, belonging to the Diocese of Louisville, was still in 1887 a relatively small place (1904 with 3,000 inhabitants and two newspapers, its first in 1852) with only one church since 1836.

Lebanon, Ky. (Ja 1887-1893)

Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Ja 1894-1899)

THE BULLETIN (Ja 1887-1899)

(also listed as MONTHLY BULLETIN or C.K. of A. BULLETIN)

This "Catholic:2, by attitude", monthly society-paper was established in Ja 1887* was located in Lebanon, Ky. until 1893, began again in

*The establishing-date given by the different sources ranged between 1881 and 1887. However a copy in PPCHi was seen and we were able to reconstruct the date of volume one as 1887.

Fort Wayne in Ja 1894 and was listed for the last time in 1899. It was not a local paper for the places named, probably was intended for a section North and South of the Ohio. It was published as the official organ of and by the Catholic Knights of America. Only two editors' names, were found, one 1892: John Barr, and one 1897: Wm. S. O'Rourke. It was a typical society paper with news about different branches, of four pages and half a page of ads.

Details: For Lebanon: 4 pages of 18x24 inches in 1890, of 13x19 in 1892, when 3,000 copies circulated, the price 50 cents. In 1892 it was illustrated. For Ft. Wayne: 4 pages with 5 columns of 13x18 inches to 50 cents (1894 ff.). It circulated in 1891: 3,445, 1892: 3,000, 1893: 3,200, in 1897: 2,000 copies.

Our sources for Lebanon: Middleton (1893); Lucey II, 85/86; III, 139: Remington (1892); Rowell (1890); Batten (1892); for Ft. Wayne: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1897-99); Rowell (1895-6); Ayer (1897); Batten (1895, 97); a letter by Rev. J.D. Gettelfinger of St. Augustine's church, Lebanon brought us no further information; the PPCHi holdings seen.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: THE BULLETIN:v.8 no 2,4,9 (F ff. 1894) Ft. Wayne.

Lebanon (Ap 28 (?) 1896-Spring 1897)

Louisville (My 6 1897-Je 1901) and

for the South-West



THE MIDLAND REVIEW (Ap 28(?) 1896-D 7 1899), v.4, no 32

THE MIDLAND REVIEW AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (D 14 1899-1901, somewhat prior to Ag 29.)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly (magazinelike) newspaper, established in the Spring of 1896, probably April 28 (reconstructed from v.3 no 23 being S 29 1898) in Lebanon. The AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., said on My 16 1896: "In Lebanon, launched a few weeks ago..." It was moved by its founder to Louisville in the Spring of 1897, its first number appearing there on My 6 1897 (this date was given in a copy of the REVIEW on Mr 24 1898, p.14, explaining its financial status as reasons for moving) and remained there to Je 1901. Its founder and editor was Charles J.O'Malley.*

*Charles J. O'Malley, born in Kentucky (1857), of Irish and Spanish ancestors, educated in Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, and at the University of Virginia; he studied law and was a musician and a poet, a writer for newspapers and magazines since his boyhood. With 18 years he edited a secular literary magazine THE ROUND TABLE in Dallas, Tex. (1890-92). Besides being editor of another secular paper, he published collections of verse, a LIFE OF LEO XIII, contributed to THE CENTURY, to HARPER'S YOUTH COMPANION, to DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE in Boston, to THE ROSARY, etc. and became the editor of five Catholic papers. We found it very difficult to list chronologically his editorships with the following Catholic periodicals and papers:

1. Of the ANGELUS MAGAZINE, Cincinnati, Ohio, it was said he was its founder. The dates vary between 1888 and 1904;" the date: O 1895" is the establishing date of a "new" series; when did the "old" begin? O'Malley wrote in the magazine of this "new" v.1, no 12 that he was associated with it three years; that would be 1893. Since he had left Dallas in 1892, we may tentatively take 1893 as the establishing date for the ANGELUS and his coming to Cincinnati, where he from Ap 1895-S 1896 also edited the POOR SOULS ADVOCATE substituting for its overworked editor Rev. Luebberman of Evansville, Indiana, who had sent it to be published with the Angelus Press. The ANGELUS had been successful, had good reviews prior to S 1896, on which date O'Malley's successor wrote in it that O'Malley "found himself compelled to withdraw editing the ANGELUS and also the MIDLAND REVIEW which taxed his energies to an unreasonable degree"; that remark solves the problem of overlapping in time the beginning of the latter publication in Kentucky, which he had first directed from Cincinnati.

2. THE MIDLAND REVIEW he had started in Lebanon, Ky. in April (28), since the AVE MARIA announced it on My 16 as a few weeks old, and according to his having left Cincinnati, as said above, in September of the same year, 1896, he joined his REVIEW, which he moved in Spring 1897 to Louisville, Ky. We do not

believe that the REVIEW had been in Lebanon a parish-paper, as some sources say, it can be nevertheless true that O'Malley gave it a "different make up" in Louisville as Batten has stated in 1897; he rivaled the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE there and absorbed it in 1899, adding "and Catholic Advocate" to his own title until June 1901.

3. He gave the paper up to try in Je/Ag an editorship in Pittsburgh, Pa. with the PITTSBURGH OBSERVER, the English weekly to the German daily PITTSBURGH BEOBACHTER, but after some weeks he changed again place and paper.

4. The CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH in Cincinnati, Ohio, had offered him an associate editorship. There he worked from Ag 29 1901 to O 23 1902, maybe a year longer, he went to Chicago.

5. As editor of the NEW WORLD, there, he began - we think - in Fall 1902 (the history of that paper's 50th anniversary number said "soon") he left, what maybe in 1903 or 1904; there remains a gap.

6. Acc. to AM. CATH. WHO'S WHO O'Malley only in 1906 became the editor of the CATHOLIC SUN in Syracuse, N.Y., where he remained until 1908, to return to Chicago.

5b. From 1908 to 1910 he edited again the NEW WORLD. He died on Mr 26 1910.

O'Malley was always praised as editor, a "versatile writer of prose and poetry", "a leading Catholic journalist", his papers "excellent", "the ablest Catholic journal", "the brightest, most thought provoking journalist", etc.

THE MIDLAND REVIEW was published from the beginning to its end by the Midland Review Printing and Publishing Co., Inc., beginning with a capital of \$5,000 of stockholders, published for all professions, trades, races and languages; and for Catholics also (from a note in v.2 no 49 of the REVIEW, p.14). There, at the masthead, the address of the editor was given: 625 W Market St., and of the business manager E.W.Webb: 537 Court Place. Why O'Malley began in Lebanon, when he himself was still bound to Cincinnati, we did not find out. The title certainly does not look "local" with "Midland"; perhaps he had a pastor as a friend, who encouraged him to begin in Lebanon. The AVE MARIA (on My 16) did not mention a parish to the REVIEW, only that it was "alive and enterprising". The move to the larger Louisville is very understandable, his aim was there (says Meehan) to rival the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, of which Arthur Preuss in his St. Louis' REVIEW said in 1899, the "once splendid journal" had become "in late years a dirty rag:" nevertheless the rivalry lasted three years; it ended on D 7, finally victorious for O'Malley's paper (office then 507 8th St.) as it absorbed its rival, adding to its own title "AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE." A.Preuss (D 15 1899) stated - what is

true- "Louisville's Catholic papers are now reduced to three: THE MIDLAND REVIEW AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, THE RECORD, and the KATHOLISCHE GLAUBENS-BOTE, and editor O'Malley is proud to have the readers of the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, once edited by Hon. Benjamin J. Webb, the paper to which once Archbishop Spalding contributed." O'Malley himself had written in his paper on D 7 1899, v.4 no 32:

"Our readers, we hope, will feel gratified to learn that THE MIDLAND REVIEW has absorbed the venerable "Catholic Advocate", heretofore published in this city. Beginning with our next issue the two journals will be merged into one and "The Midland Review and Catholic Advocate" will be sent to the subscribers of both publications. The Midland Review Company will be sole owner."

After the victory, O'Malley, restless artist, lost interest, and not being able to rival the diocesan paper, THE RECORD**, he gave up his creation

**Only Hoffmann in his CATH.DIR. of 1896-99 listed a title: THE REVIEW AND RECORD with O'Malley's name, besides THE CATH. ADVOCATE and THE MIDLAND REVIEW, what seems to be a mistake.

in Je* 1901 to work in Cincinnati.

*A. Preuss writes on Je 13 1901, p.186 of his REVIEW that the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN of Louisville had announced: O'Malley has left Louisville for Pittsburgh to assume the editorship of the OBSERVER. That gives us the end-date of THE MIDLAND REVIEW.

We saw only^a copy borrowed from Mr. Clark, v.2, no 49 (Mr 24 1898) of this literary newspaper. Its 16 pages brought short general news of the week, an historical article, continued; a saint's story, some poems, religious and educational sketches, "The Negro of the South," a three column review about the new Catholic poet W.A.Maline of Youngstown, Catholic notes, conversions, Lenten Regulations, "Catholic Kentucky," literary news about Wm. H. Thorne's GLOBE REVIEW, N.Y., Preuss' REVIEW, St. Louis, the WEEKLY BOUQUET, Boston, DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, about new novels and lectures given in Louisville, a list of new books. We found some remarks about O'Malley and his REVIEW: AVE MARIA (1896): "O'Malley's name is proof enough that the REVIEW will prosper;" Meehan said the publication "was high class"; THE RECORD (1928): "an excellent journal"; Lucey found an advertisement: "within two years (it claimed to be) the ablest Catholic journal in the South~~West~~, with discussions of vital literary, artistical and political questions, latest book reviews..., the Catholic World chronicled..., foremost writers are contributors..."; A. Preuss (1899): "one of the brightest and most thought provoking Catholic papers of the land."

Details: the Thursday-paper began in Lebanon with 8 pages of 16x22 inches; in Louisville it was changed to 16 pages of only 10x16, then 12x18 inches, first since 1896 for \$1.00, later, 1899: \$1.50. We know only of 1899's a circulation figure: 2,100; and of 1900: 2,000. It had run for 5 volumes up to 1901.

Sources: Rowell (1899); Ayer (1897-99); Remington (1900); Dauchy (1901); Pettengill (1899); Batten (1897); Baumgartner, p.54; Meehan in CATH.ENCYC., "Periodical"; Lucey, IV, 212; Clark: KY.PRESS; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (My 1 1896); Louisville, CITY DIRECTORY of 1899; Hoffmann (1898-1900); Bro. Martin; THE NEW WORLD GOLDEN JUB., Chic. 1942; A. Preuss' REVIEW, St. Louis (Ap 13 and D 14 1899, N 29 1900, My 16 and Je 13 1901).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. PPCHi: Schmitt:clippings:top of page one of v.3 no 23 (S 29 1898). Mr. F.P.Clark, Louisville, Ky., owns: 1897. May 28; 1898, Mar 24, 31, Apr. 7, 14, Sept. 1.-Nov. 17, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; 1899. Jan 5, 12, 19, 26, Feb. 2; 1900. May 24-Sept. 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17.

For MONTHLY BULLETIN at Lebanon SEE THE BULLETIN

LEXINGTON

was laid out in 1781, had its first secular paper in 1808 ff., its Catholics were visited by Fr. Badin in 1893, had a chapel in 1804. In 1812 they had St. Peter's church mostly for Irish Catholics. A new St. Peter's church was built in 1837. In 1833 the Sisters of Nazareth had opened an academy for girls, St. Catherine's. Since 1853 Lexington belonged no longer to Louisville but to the diocese of Covington.

For DAILY CHURCH APPEAL at Lexington SEE LEXINGTON CHURCH APPEAL

LEXINGTON CHURCH APPEAL (D 19-23 1864)

DAILY CHURCH APPEAL (D 25-31 1866)

The two titles are one publication, clearly designated as v.1 and v.2; it was a "Catholic:lc", daily fair-paper, but separated in time: v.1 in 1864, D 19-23, v.2 in 1866, D 25-31. The fairs were held for the benefit of St. Peter's Catholic church, where in both years the same priests, Revs. J.N.Bekkers, and Lambert Willie served as pastor and assistant. The editors of the fair-paper were Mrs. Charles Kellog and Mrs. Emily Helm (1864), or Basil W. Duke and James H. Mulligan (1866).

Details: 8 pages of 9x12 inches, \$1.00 for five, resp. six issues.

Source: Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville, who found them and filmed them.

Locations: Not in ULS. Nazareth Motherhouse, Kentucky has: v.1, no 2 (part missing), no 3, 4, 5; v.2, nos 1-4, 6. Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville, Ky. has the microfilm.

LORETTO

in Marion Co., P.O. Nerinx, formerly belonging to the Diocese of Bardstown, then to Louisville. In "Little Loretto", the great missionary Fr. Charles Nerinckx founded in 1812 the Congregation of the Sisters of Loretto, devoted to education, with a loghouse school and chapel at St. Charles. After his death the Sisters were transferred to St. Stephen's, 6 miles away, the Loretto of today is 12 miles from Bardstown. The congregation grew so quickly that in 1824 seven branches existed, in 1913:50 schools in the Middle West. The so called Loretto Academy for girls began in 1827, had 200 students in 1836, was officially called: "Literary and Benevolent Institution" to 1918, when this academy was closed. Today in 1962 the Sisters can celebrate their 150th anniversary of educational work.

THE LORETTO CHIMES (O 1896-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper, established in O 1896. It is not known how long it lasted but it probably did not exist by My 15 1898, when the LORETTO MAGAZINE began. Girl students of the Loretto Heights Academy, in charge of the Sisters of Loretto, were its editors and publishers.

Details: 8 pages of 8 1/2x 11 inches, 50 cents per year, one picture, the last page advertisements.

Sources: letters of Sister M. Matilda Barrett, S.L., archivist.

Locations: Sisters of Loretto, Motherhouse, Archives: v.1 no 2 (N 1896).

THE LORETTO MAGAZINE (My 15 1898-Je 1916)

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper, starting on My 5 1898 and lasting up to Je 1916. Publishers and editors were the girl students of the Loretto Academy in charge of the Sisters of Loretto (q.v. with the place named above), with the Motherhouse. Its contents brought besides the school news and notes, current events, poetry, short stories, compositions, studies of classics, art, music, historic-notes about their own history in Loretto and Kentucky, school activities, visitors, lectures. In vl. 3, no 3 (Jl 26 1900) one found the key to the earliest school-paper (q.v. under "Loretto school-paper"). The school, already in 1836 with 200 boarding and day students, was, with its Prospectus, advertised each year for a time in secular papers of Bardstown and Louisville: 1836 ff. in the Catholic papers in Bardstown; 1849 ff. also in Louisville, until the academy was discontinued in 1918. We do not know why the paper ceased to be published earlier, in 1916.

Details: The monthly began with an average of 16 pages of 8 1/2x11 inches. to \$1.00, with one illustration; in 1899 the average number of pages became 32, the size only 6 1/2x 9 1/2 inches for the same price. The last page was taken for advertisements: \$5.00 per inch per year were the advertisement rates. Circulation figures are not known to us.

Sources: letters from Sr. M. Matilda Barrett, S.L. with all these details. Hoffmann (1900-1913); Webb:CENT. about Loretto: ST.JOS., p.234, and Howlett, p.246/7.

Locations: Not in ULS. The Sisters of Loretto, Motherhouse, gave their bound copies to Mr. F.P.Clark, Louisville, Ky.: v.1-2 (1898-1900); v.4-18 (1901-1916); he had them microfilmed; its negative film is held by the Univ. of Kentucky. PPCHi: My 1898-1916.

A "Loretto school paper" existed for a short time between 1827 and 1832.

Its name was not preserved, though it certainly existed prior to 1832 and probably only for some months, as a "Catholic:lc", literary school paper. Written in English, its frequency is not known, handwritten and also copied by hand. Girl-students of the Loretto Academy, a boarding school of the Sisters of Loretto (q.v. the above history) were the producers. The Prospectus of such early schools and the announcements for their public examinations were printed in the local papers (in the BARDSTOWN HERALD, after 1836 in the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE of Bardstown). Sister M. Matilda, archivist of Loretto today, gave us what is known of the early school paper: In v.3, no 3 (Jl 26 1900) of the LORETTO MAGAZINE (q.v.) is an article: "Scenes and Images, reflected on Memory's Mirror," signed by "Bijou", the pen name of Sister Theodosia Kelly, once the girl Julia Kelly, who was sent by her parents in Maryland to Loretto's academy to be educated there where her older sister was already a nun. In that article she wrote:

"In those early days, even when literature was in its infancy, a Loretto literary paper was commenced, but it proved to be rather up hill work, so was not long continued; printing presses being so scarce, the contributions had to be copied by hand, for typing...was unknown."

As explanation for the time, St. Matilda tells us, that Julia Kelly "passed from the school room to the Novitiate August 24, 1832 and became Sister Theodosia, receiving the habit being but fifteen years of age: "As a school girl she had worked on the school-paper. Also later "she was quite gifted in the literary line as well as in music and art." Sister Matilda presumes the first school paper must have come out between 1827 and 1832.

Details: not more known.

Sources: first we saw a booklet: SISTERS OF LORETTO, being a reprint of chapter III of a dissertation, done by Brother Bede, C.F.X., Study...on educational psychology in the Cath.schools of Louisville, Ky., the booklet printed in Baltimore, 1926: the school paper mentioned; from Loretto we got the best possible answer from Sr. M. Matilda Barrett, archivist.

Locations: No copy survived.

A FIRST: THE NAMELESS "LORETTO SCHOOL PAPER" WAS (as far as we can see) THE SECOND CATHOLIC SCHOOL-PAPER IN THE U.S., WHEN being written BETWEEN 1827 AND 1832, CERTAINLY THE FIRST IN KENTUCKY. See the following list:

A "List of the first School Papers in the U.S." (as far as known), with three of Kentucky:

1. THE COLLEGE MINERVA, Georgetown, D.C. was created as the first Catholic school paper in the U.S., between the years 1820 and 1824, probably only few copies, handwritten by boys of the Georgetown College in care of Jesuit Fathers.
2. This just treated "Loretto school paper", Loretto, Ky., written between 1827 and 1832.
3. THE EURODELPHIAN BANNER, Bardstown, Ky., which existed prior to 1834, may have lasted to 1848, handwritten by boys of St. Joseph's College, in care of diocesan priests.
4. UTOPIA, Louisville, Ky., during the 1850's, handwritten, perhaps monthly, by boys of the St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary, in care of diocesan priests.
5. THE GOOSE QUILL, New York, City, prior to 1857, lasting to this year, shortlived, handwritten by boys of Fordham College in care of Jesuit Fathers.
6. THE NOTRE DAME LITERARY GAZETTE, Notre Dame, Ind., prior to 1860, to 1860, followed directly by THE PROGRESS and other papers, all prior to 1865, perhaps monthly, handwritten by boys of Notre Dame College, in care of Holy Cross Fathers.
7. ROSA MYSTICA, followed by ST. MARY'S CHIMES, Notre Dame, Ind., from 1860-1872, to 1891, first irregular, then quarterly and monthly, handwritten, printed only 1892 ff., by girls at St. Mary's College, in care of Holy Cross Sisters.

NORMAL GREETINGS (N 1 1897-My 1898-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", quarterly school-paper, started on N 1 1897, the second and third issue appeared in F and My 1898, how much longer it

lasted is not known. Publishers and editors were the girl students of Loretto Normal School (which existed until 1935), in Loretto, in charge of the Sisters of Loretto.

Details: none known.

Sources: Letters of Sister M. Matilda Barrett, S.L., archivist, who found the paper mentioned in THE LORETTO NORMAL ANNALS with the above given first three numbers.

Locations: None preserved.

LOUISVILLE

established in 1778, it was in 1790 a place with 200 inhabitants, probably no Catholics among them; some Irish arrived in 1805, visited by Father Badin. Louisville had grown in 1810 to a population of 1,397, its first newspaper appeared in 1819, Fr. Badin began to build a church for the Catholics in 1811/12, its first pastor only came in 1821. The place rapidly developed to 10,341 inhabitants in 1830, to 21,000 in 1840, having besides St. Louis, a church for the Germans (1838), St. Boniface, which was taken over in 1846 by the Franciscans. The See of the diocese Bardstown was in 1841 moved to this growing city (q.v. more with: Historical Background). In 1852 the Cathedral of the Assumption was finished for the diocese of Louisville. In 1884 the city counted 19 churches, three of them German. Around 1900 it had 200,000 inhabitants and was the largest city of the state.

For THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] at Louisville, Ky. SEE Bardstown

Louisville,
its diocese, of Indiana, too.

- Aa THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II] (Je 26 1869-Je 11 1870)
- Ab THE LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (Je 18 1870-Je 8 1879)
 (THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC, Indianapolis, Ind., established 1875,
 became an edition of "The Cath. Advocate" of 1876-79)
 (THE RECORD, Louisville, F 15 1879-1962+, began with staff of
 "Cath. Adv.")
- B THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (Je 15 1879-My 29 1890); it absorbed
 (N 16 1879) the Indianapolis paper.
- C THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [III] (Je 5 1890-N 1899); it merged into
 THE MIDLAND REVIEW, Louisville as
- D THE MIDLAND REVIEW AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (D 7 1899-1901, prior
 to Ag 29).

A

THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] of Bardstown (1836-49) was finally revived with the same title (we call it: [II]). The new one, too, was a "Catholic:1a" official diocesan organ up to 1876, then "Catholic:1c" to 1879; it was a weekly newspaper, established on Je 26 (not 25 as CHECKLIST has it) 1869 and lasted under this title to Je 8 1879. Since Kentucky had been without an English Catholic paper for 8 years (THE GUARDIAN had died in 1863), the Philomanthic Literary Society, attached to the Louisville cathedral, had a meeting in My 1869. A committee was appointed, composed of Rev. Michael Bouchet, Rev. John Lancaster Spalding(q.v. HIST. BACKGROUND,1850), Mr. Ben. J. Webb, Newton Rogers, L.H.Bell, W.Neh.Webb, Wm.Randall, J.Ross and Rev. G. Deppen. After these preliminary steps it was resolved that Benjamin Joseph Webb (q.v. biographical sketch with CATH.ADV.[I], Bardstown, Ky.) should be the editor and L.H.Bell the publisher. Webb retired in 1872 and was followed by Rev. Michael Bouchet, who was chancellor around 1869, Vicar General in the 1870's, and attached to the cathedral; Rev. Bouchet was assisted by Rev. John Lancaster Spalding of the cathedral, "a priest of high quality" (says N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL on Je 5 1869,p.5). He followed Rev. Bouchet as chancellor and became Bishop of Peoria,Ill. in 1877. Other aids on the paper were Rev. A.J.Harnish, the President of the Seminary, Preston Part, Louisville, and Rev. Louis G. Deppen (see also THE RECORD, Louisville).

We (DCU) own volumes one and two of this paper and checked both: volume 1 gives below the title: Bell and Co., publisher; an office in 133 Main St.; on the masthead: Ben.J.Webb, editor, "assisted by the Clergy of the Diocese." Division and contents was arranged like that:

P.1 and 2: a story (continued) and some miscellaneous items; p.3: the official communications of the bishop or the chancellor M. Bouchet, followed by religious topics; p.4 of the first number explained "To Our Readers" the reviving of the ADVOCATE..." after the War...the Catholics of the U.S. have a wide field of labor....to revive Christianity...the Negro-we know- can never (!) attain to social equality with the dominating race of this country...but he can be made to occupy a position in his own sphere..." - A number of clergymen and laymen have determined to establish the ADVOCATE...aware of the difficulties (a long editorial goes back to the old ADVOCATE of 1836 when he, Webb, was its publisher); p.5 brought religious and Church matter, p.6 foreign news, p.7 smaller news by telegraph and Book Notices, ads on p.8.

Webb and his brother J.C.Webb and Co. have, according to an advertisement "the most complete bookstore," giving a long list of books; other firms like Kehoe of New York advertise, also. Books and periodicals are reviewed, other Catholic papers quoted. An article (Jl 31 1869,p.5) "The Spirit of the Catholic Press in the U.S.", has a weekly review up to December of existing papers for their characteristics: PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC, BROOKLYN CATHOLIC, N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BANNER OF THE SOUTH(Ga),

CATHOLIC MIRROR(Balt.), AVE MARIA, N.Y.TABLET, CATHOLIC STANDARD(Phil.), MORNING STAR (New OrL.), NORTHWESTERN CATHOLIC(Sioux City, Iowa), etc. The "Common School System" is often discussed under similar titles, also "Education" in many forms. The Advocate Printing Office in v.1 and 2 has offers for all kinds of work in the printing trade.

Volume 2 has the title changed to THE LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (we do not know exactly how the title of the following volumes is styled). The no. 1 of Je 18 1870 has a new address: 50 W Main St., and a motto: "Watch Ye, Stand fast in the Faith; Do manfully, and be strengthened." The same division of material: "Commerce" is more stressed, also "Politics", city and local news. On Jl 30, p.4, it states an improvement: "the clergymen helping with the knowledge, talent and energy;" official communications are signed by J.L.Spalding, or Bishop William McCloskey. In no 52 (Je 17 1871) the paper "hopes not to have worked fruitless in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri, up to their own city (with not enough subscriptions)...". In the time of v.3 the N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Je 24 1871) says:

"THE C.A. is in its third year. When the responsible editor is at home, the paper contains very judicious selections..., when he is away very crude and offensive personal assaults disfigure its editorial columns...".

With or during the v.7 (1875/76) L.H.Bell has the complete control of the paper; he is also its owner. THE CATH. ADV. is not the official diocesan organ anymore; around this time its address had become 106 Market St. In Indianapolis, Ind., THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC was started by priests, but sold in 1876 to L.H.Bell. He published it as an edition of his Louisville paper with a local editor in Indianapolis. Ayer's Manual of 1877 (p.154) advertised the Louisville paper as "The only English Catholic paper, published in Kentucky, having an extensive circulation in the Southern States," and Dunn says in 1895 of "THE LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE...is the third attempt...; the poor support given was the cause why former efforts collapsed and why the present is so languid;" one sees the difference of an ad and how others saw it.

The group of priests who had started the paper in 1869, expecially Very Rev. M. Bouchet, seemed not to have been satisfied with Bell's conduct, they founded a new magazinelike publication: THE RECORD (see later) on F 15 1879 which became the official diocesan paper. Bell had finished his v.10 (1878/79) on Je 8 1879, when the office was at 85, Fourth St.

Details: the paper was first published Saturdays, and about 1873 ff. on Thursdays. It had 8 pages with 6 columns of 16x22 inches to \$3.00 in the same years; 1873-79 it was enlarged to 30x43 inches, seems to have kept the 8 pages, and had a lower price: \$2.50; Its circulation in 1870: was 1,300 copies, in 1873: 3,288, in 1876: 3,384, in 1877:4,067, and in 1879: 3,000 copies. It had completed 10 volumes by 1879.

Sources: Rowell (1871-79); Alden (1876), North (1879/80); LIT.HANDWEISER (1873), col.362; AYER'S MANUAL OF 1877, p.154; Dunn (1895); LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY(1873-76); CHECKLIST:KY.; N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Je 5 1869, Je 24 1871); The original copies of DCU and DLC, and PPCHi checked; letter from Filson Club, Louisville; letter from Sr. M. Ramona Mattingly, S.C.N., Nazareth, Ky., Motherhouse gave us their holdings.

Locations: ULS: DLC: [v.1, 1-52] (Je 26 1869-Je 18 1870) is in Rare Book Room; DCU: v.1 and 2 (Je 26 1869-Je 17 1871); DGU:v.2 no 29-v.3 no 28 (Ja 7 1871-?); InNU: 1869-70, 1872,1874-76. Diocesan Archives, Louisville: 1869-72. Nazareth Motherhouse, Ky., archives: v. 1-10 (Je 26 1869-Je 8 1879) as well as scattered issues of the years 1875-77.

B

THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC ADVOCATE was the new title of v.11, starting on Je 15 1879, with L.H.Bell as editor, owner and publisher. An edition with the same titled paper came out in Indianapolis as an edition, but later was absorbed by the Louisville paper on N 16 1879. The new title was a combination of Bell's two papers (Baumgartner and Mott of our sources are in error in the title of "Cath.Central Adv." and this error is often repeated that way). With the change, Bell did not give up the establishing date of 1869, which THE RECORD could have claimed, too, therefore some of our sources take the latter line and begin new with the "Central" CATHOLIC ADVOCATE. Bell's paper, besides THE RECORD, was not able to ask for the bishop's approbation, and it remained a non-official "Catholic:lc" paper, to My 29 1890. - The listings of Rowell, Ayer and Alden give only statistical material. We found besides Browne's remark that the paper in 1886 ff. took an active part in labor discussions, but no appraisal of the paper and its editor. But we saw one number of the paper in PPCHi, no 51 of v.17, My 1886. The office had been at 609 Market St., now it was at corner of 5th and Court Place (given in 1888 as 501 Court Place), beginning with the Church Calendar; reports of the Catholic Knights of America and general Catholic news, also of a meeting of the Catholic University Directors; there was a column about "Weekly Communion," "Foreign News," from Germany about Windhorst and Bismark; "Science" was a headline, the "Irish Home Rule," "Book Notices," communications of Catholic societies, Catholic and local news, a story continued, and two pages of ads closing it. With this volume Bell had lowered the price. Volume 21 was the last under this title.

Details: published Thursdays; 8 pages of 30x43 inches to \$2.50 from 1879/80-1885; then the old size of THE CATH.ADV.: 10 pages with 6 columns, 16x22 inches, only \$2.00 in 1886; it circulated in 1880: 3,700, in 1886: 3,750, in 1890:3,500 copies; it produces from v.11-21: 11 volumes.

Sources: Rowell (1880-91); Ayer (1880-91); Alden (1882,83,86); Dauchy (1890-91); Middleton (1893); Browne: Lucey IV, 212; LOUISVILLE CITY DIR. of 1886-88; Sr. M. Ramona, Nazareth, Ky.: their holdings.

Locations: Union Cat. in DLC:KyBgW(Western Ky. State Coll., Bowling Green): not said what; Chancery Archives, Nashville, Tenn: scattered issues. PPCHi: v. 1887/88 is bound at the end of a volume of CHICAGO CITIZEN. Ky. Nazareth, Motherhouse, archives: v.11-21 (Je 15 1879-Je 5 1890), and scattered issues of 1883-1889. Indianapolis Public Libr. and Mr. F.P.Clark, Louisville, Ky., have microfilm of N 16 1879-Je 29 1882.

C

Bell went back to the title THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (we call it: [III]), beginning with volume 22 on Je 5 1890. We suppose Bell wanted to stress the paper's tradition with that title. Most of our sources (also Hoffmann from 1891-99) take no notice of the change and call it further on "Central Catholic Advocate." But Rowell shows the change clearly (from 1891-99), also the LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY of 1892 lists it, inclusively the "Catholic" Advocate Publishing Co. In 1896 when Bell's office was at W 231 6th St., a third Catholic paper moved to Louisville. It was THE MIDLAND REVIEW of Lebanon, Ky. (q.v.), founded there in Ap 1896 by Charles O'Malley who moved to Louisville in September to publish his paper there with the intention of competing with THE CATH. ADVOCATE. Bell's publication seemed to have lost its good standards. Mr. A. Preuss in his REVIEW of St. Louis had criticized it in strong terms (D 14 1899); After a struggle of three years O'Malley was successful in absorbing THE CATH. ADVOCATE in N 1899.

Details: published Thursdays, of 8 pages, 6 columns, 16x22 inches, \$2.00: it circulated in 1892: 3,000, in 1893: 3,040, in 1897-99 less then 1,000 copies. It produced v.22-31, or according to a new series v.1-10 up to 1899/1900.

Sources: Alden (1891/92); Ayer (1891-99); Rowell (1891-99); Batten (1892,95,97). LOUISVILLE CITY DIR. of 1892; A.Preuss in his REVIEW, St. Louis (D 14 1899). Sr. M. Ramona, Nazareth, Ky.: their holdings in the Motherhouse.

Locations: Srs. of Nazareth, Motherhouse, Archives (Naz.,Ky.): v.22-31 (My 28 1871-D 7 1899), and scattered issues (1890-96).

D

As THE MIDLAND REVIEW AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE its editor Charles J. O'Malley published it from D 7 1899 to Je 1901, which means, after an earlier financial crisis (N 29 1900 in Preuss' REVIEW, St. Louis, when "O'Malley was getting a mere \$7.00 a week for his work"). It was the end of the two originally separate papers, and the attempts to revive THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE of 1836 had been in vain.

For more information, for Details, Sources and Locations q.v. with THE MIDLAND REVIEW, Lebanon, Ky.

For THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [III] (1890-99) at Louisville
SEE with THE CATH.ADV. [II]

For THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN, at Louisville SEE THE GUARDIAN

For THE CELTIC REVIEW, at Louisville SEE THE LOUISVILLE TRIBUNE

For THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, at Louisville
SEE THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II] (1869-79)

For CHRISTMAS CHIMES, at Louisville SEE "FAIR-PAPERS"

"FAIR - BOTE"

3 different items:

I TAEGLICHER FAIR-BOTE (1866)

II FAIR-BOTE, DER ZWEITE (1867)

III DER FAIR-BOTE (1871)

These are three -(perhaps there existed more)-German, "Catholic:1c", daily (for a week) fair papers, published in the years 1866,1867,1871 under the three titles above, to help the success of large bazaars with the purpose of liquidating the debt of St. Bonifazius' German church in Louisville, which was lacking also a new tower at the time. The church was in charge of Franciscan's Fathers, who published the papers, promoted the fairs, and the editors were young ladies of the parish. Some of the poems, especially in the first set, are supposed to be from the well known Fr. Bonaventure Hammer, O.F.M., who was an assistant in 1866/67 at St. Boniface; he also edited the first number of the KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE on Ap 14 1866, the German Catholic paper of Louisville (q.v.). The fairs, including the papers made a profit of I:\$4031.90, II:\$1771.50 and III:\$2236.55.

Details: they published 6-9 issues, 4 pages each, 50 cents the series.

Sources: Wuest, p.67.

Locations: Not in ULS. Franciscan Monastery, Provincial Archives in Cincinnati (10), Ohio: complete sets of each.

"Fair-Papers"

14 items: at different times, 8 different titles (the real titles follow, All are "Catholic:ic", all have the same purpose: the benefit of charitable institutions in Louisville, The St. Vincent's and The St. Thomas' Asylum of the Srs. of Charity, and the Good Shepherd Convent with its Penitent Asylum. These are small daily papers, mostly published during one week with 6 numbers, with the aim to bring and to keep visitors in good spirits with some fun, explaining the real purpose of those institutions and their needs, also some historical sketches connected with that subject and the daily news of the fair and the final result. Ladies are the editors, B.J.Webb (the well known publisher) or his brother J.C.Webb with their associates mostly were the printers. Those fairs were announced in the Catholic and secular papers of the city and further away. The following dailies are known, although there may be more:

I THE ORPHAN CASKET (probably first week of Oct., in 1845)

For St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum. Editor Mrs. S.R.Tharp, of whom the U.S.CATH.MISCELLANY (v.25, p.118, O 18 1845), Charleston, S.C. says that "she is well known for her poetical effusion, that the neatly printed numbers are of captivating content, 25 c. each copy or 6 for \$1.00; or the U.S.CATHOLIC MAGAZINE (v.4, p.680, 1845) of Baltimore: "...a charming variety of literary matter, original tales...".

No further Details: Sources above; Locations: none.

II THE ORPHAN CASKET (Oct. 7-11, 1846)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Editor Mrs. S.R.Tharp. **Printers** Webb and McGill; Presswork by Morton & Griswold on their Adam's Press; entirely original; \$1.00.

No further details; Sources: Mr.F.P.Clark, Louisville; Locations: Nazareth Motherhouse Archives, Nazareth, Ky.: nos.1-6 (Oct. 7-11 1846.

III THE ORPHAN FAIR CASKET (N 20-25 1848)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; fair held in the Odd Fellows Hall; THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (v.13 no 44 N 25 1848) p.346:"...well attended, very large number of subscribers, the city papers DEMOCRAT, EXAMINER and JOURNAL brought favorable notices, attended by thousands, one of the stories will be reprinted in the CATH. ADVOCATE, D 30 1848."

No further Details; Sources: see above; Locations: none.

IV THE CHRISTMAS CHIMES (N 26-D 1 1849)

For the Penitent Asylum. Edited by Mrs. S.R.Tharp. Printed by Webb and McGill: Press Work by Morton & Griswold on their Adam's Press. \$1.00. Entirely original.

No further Details. Source: Mr. F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Sisters' Archives, Nazareth,Ky., and Mr. F.P.Clark's Library the microfilms of the set.

V ORPHAN'S CHRISTMAS CAROL (D 26-31 1855)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Edited by a Lady. Chiefly original. No Details. Sources: Mr.F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Ky. and microfilm of this v.6 no 4 (D 29 1855) also in Mr. Clark's Archives.

VI THE ORPHAN'S GARLAND (Ag 31-S 5 1857)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Editors: Mrs. Eliza McGill and Mrs. Clara McLvaine. No Details. Sources: Mr.F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Nazareth, Ky. and Mr. F.P.Clark's Archives.

VII THE ORPHAN'S CASKET (N 5-10 1860)

For St. Vincent's Orphans Asylum. THE GUARDIAN, Louisville (Oct 6 1860) announced: "...three years since the last fair...for 130 orphans, exhausted treasury...the CASKET will be published...two ladies the editors with talent...it will surpass anything of the kind. PROSPECTUS of the paper already circulate...beginning of the fair 5th of Nov." The same GUARDIAN brought on Nov. 24 the result: \$3,184.85. Locations: None.

VIII THE ORPHAN'S APPEAL (F1-6 1864)

For St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum. Editor: W.L.Kelly. Printers: Webb & Levering. \$1.00. No Details. Sources: Mr. F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Nazareth, Ky.: v.1 nos 1-3, 5-6 1864. Mr. Clark in his Archives the same.

IX THE ORPHAN'S APPEAL (Ja 15-20 1866)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Edited by a committee of Ladies. Fair in the East Room of the Court House. \$1.00. No Details. Sources: Mr. F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Nazareth,Ky.: v.5, nos 1-6 (Ja 15-2) 1866. Mr. F.P.Clark in his Archives the same.

X MIRROR OF THE FAIR (N 26-30 1866)XI MIRROR OF THE FAIR (D 18-22 1867)

The first for St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Both edited by Mrs. M.H.B. The second for the Good Shepherd Convent's Institution. Gallagher, printed by Webb & Levering, \$1.00. For both no Details, Sources: Mr. F.P.Clark. Locations for both: none.

XII THE ORPHAN'S GARLAND (Ja 31-F 5 1870)

For St. Vincent's and St. Thomas' Orphan Asylums. THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, Louisville, Ja 29 1870 announced with a PROSPECTUS, sent around, an Orphan's Fair at the Masonic Temple, to be published by J.C.Webb & Co., no.90 W Main St., the paper will be beautiful and interesting. A week later the ADVOCATE was sorry that the success was not what one had expected. No Details. Sources: THE CATH. ADVOCATE. Locations: none.

XIII THE ORPHAN'S GARLAND (N 25-30 1872)

For St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Edited by Mrs. Eliza McGill. No Details. Sources: Mr. F.P.Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Nazareth,Ky.: v.5, nos.1-6 (N 25-3, 1872. Mr. Clark in his Archives the same.

XIV THE ORPHAN'S GARLAND (D 11-15 1877)

Not said for what institution. Editor: Julia G. Barry. Printers: Webb & Harding. No Details. Sources: Mr. Clark. Locations: Nazareth Archives, Nazareth,Ky.:v.3 nos.1-6 (D 11-15 1877).

A FIRST: "FAIR-PAPERS" LIKE THE ORPHAN CASKET, DAILIES FOR A WEEK, WERE KNOWN TO BE PUBLISHED IN Louisville, KENTUCKY, IN Oct. 1845, 1846, 1848.

Louisville,
its diocese, and Tennessee (Diocese Nashville),
Alabama, Indiana, Missouri

THE GUARDIAN (My 1 1858-Je 22 1861) [1862 is an error].

This "Catholic:la", official organ of the Louisville Diocese, was a weekly newspaper. After a PROSPECTUS was sent around two months earlier, the first issue was published on My 1 1858. It was a continuation of THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE of 1836 at Bardstown, then at Louisville, where in 1848 it was absorbed by the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, and until 1852, when

"Advocate" was added to its title. Mr. Ben. J. Webb (q.v. a biographical sketch with the Bardstown paper), having been the CATH. ADVOCATE'S publisher had not given up the idea of a continuation. Now "by authority of Most Rev. M.J.Spalding, Bishop then of Louisville" (Webb,p.75) the new paper was founded: "By his advice and under his direct supervision the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at Louisville undertook to print, publish and edit a Catholic journal to be called: THE "CATHOLIC" GUARDIAN (Webb,486). We know definitely its final title was: THE GUARDIAN; many have written about it, mostly have copied Webb; therefore often the planned title it used or quoted, not the real one. Webb tells us further, that the Society was "keenly aware of the importance and necessity for a paper in the old and growing diocese," that "an editorial committee was appointed, consisting of B.J.Webb as chairman, Dr.J.C.Metcalf, J.B.Lilly, Dr.John E.Crowe (who had filled for many years a leading chair in the medical Department of the University of Louisville), and William R. Kelly (a practicing lawyer from St. Paul)".

Since we (DCU) are in possession of a complete set of the paper we are able to give a description. Volume 1, no 1 of THE GUARDIAN gives its aims in a subtitle: "A Catholic weekly Journal, devoted to Religion, Education, Literature and General Intelligence, Conducted by a Committee" as said above; on a masthead on p.1: "published by Webb and Levering" (that firm later advertises as printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.). The firm's address is also the office of the paper: 521 Main St. On the masthead on p.4 the names of the members of the committee are given, Webb not said to be the main editor. It follows an introduction of the new paper: "To Our Patrons" explaining, that a PROSPECTUS was published two months earlier, which had proclaimed to have as aims:

"1. Promotion and Defense of our Holy Religion. 2. The guardianship of the education of our children. 3. The amelioration of the condition of the poor.... We shall not discuss political questions...but feel free to speak about matters of public policy..."

It follows a call "To Our German Brethren"...a large number in the diocese, 500 families in Louisville itself, are Germans, many of them read English and may be interested in the paper. The paper has the Approbation of the Bishop, given on Mr 4 1858, signed by M.J.Spalding, Louisville. The first number is composed in the following way:

P. 1/2 the Obituary of Catherine Spalding of the Srs. of Charity of Nazareth who had died recently; some "Catholic Intelligence"; news of different dioceses. P.3: foreign news, few Irish, general more practical information. P.4 masthead, about the paper itself, the approbation. P.5/6 Catholic news, exchange with other papers, "New Publications" (later not regular), P. 7 : "Latest by Telegraph" and "Commerce". P.8 "Juvenile Department" and ads, of which one is of Webb and Levering with lists of books. The ads now and later belong the colleges of Kentucky and the neighboring states, of girls' academies

especially the ones of the Nazareth and Loretto Sisters. In later issues are added society news, Literary clubs, much about public schools, education, on p. 4 always diocesan communications, also for the Diocese of Nashville, Tenn., for a long time in the Fall 1858 discussions between the Louisville JOURNAL and Bishop Spalding against its "abusive articles".. In the last number 52 (Ap 23 1859), p.5, Webb needs to tell the 25,000 Catholics of Louisville, half of them attached to English congregations of the city, only 350 have signed a subscription to the GUARDIAN.

Volume 2 (Ap 30 1859 ff.) has 8 agents working in Kentucky, one each in Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana and Missouri. On My 21 a reader writes: THE GUARDIAN is truly a Catholic weekly journal, Catholic in Faith, doctrine and feeling...no national strings, no blind passion, no extremes... It is the guardian of purity, its tone is chaste...does not write to make money, not to gratify vanity..." Only on O 29 1859, p.4 it is clearly said: "Mr. Webb, the editor of the Louisville Guardian".

Volume 3 (Ap 28 1860 ff.) has from the editorial committee one name, that of W.L.Kelly, lacking. There is no introduction this time; News is given occasionally of all neighboring dioceses; on S 29 1860, p.4, "Catholicity in Kentucky" is spread out, especially with schools, institutions and societies. The reviews of periodicals include of BROWNSON'S REVIEW and some columns of details. "The Catholic Press" is theoretically treated on Ja 26 1860, p.4; Fr. Mathew's Total Abstinence Movement is often discussed, many articles speak of the difficulties arising for Catholics in these politically exciting situations. On Ap 6, 13 and 21 the coming v.4 is announced as under a new editorial arrangement, "to be greatly improved", the bishop anticipating confidently. There "will be three acting editors, Webb, the editor-in-chief or chairman, remaining as usual, the paper until now almost entirely his labor."

Volume 4 (Ap 27 1861), beginning with a prospectus and the bishops approbation gives the names of the new editors as aids to Webb: Francis MacGuire of St. John's Conference and P.D.Horan of St. Patrick's Conference, still representing St. Vincent de Paul's Society "to the spiritual advantages of all members, especially in respect to the poor by systematic organization for their relief." The business affairs (printing, mailing) will be completely in the hands of Wm. H.A.Randall, the publisher remains Webb and Levering at the same address. The paper does not look different, except for more war news. Suddenly in no 9 (Je 22 1861), p.4 we read:

"We regret to announce that we are compelled to suspend the publication of our paper for the present. This suspension will, we trust, be but temporary-. The stoppage of the mails' to the States south of us, and the inability of so many of our subscribers, through the prostration of all kinds of business, to

pay their subscriptions, will be received as sufficient reason for the action of the Society, which has had the control of the paper since its first issue. Our treasury is empty, owing to the many calls made upon it...under the extraordinary circumstances of the times...we are not competent to state the exact time when we shall resume our duties...meanwhile...(if) the persons who...have paid in advance...desire the refunding... they will call Webb and Levering...to satisfy all..."

Because of the paper's real termination-date it is surprising that a doubt exists: all main-sources like Meehan, Filson Club, Checklist:Ky., THE RECORD of 1928, and all others copying these sources have July 1862, especially Webb himself in his book, p.486, note (its last words):

"THE GUARDIAN was a success from the start but owing to the blockade of communications with many of its patrons, occasioned by war, the society was forced to suspend its publication in July (the difference between Je and J1 is not important, Je for the last issue, J1 for being suspended) 1862."

That is the original source for all named above. Is it a printing mistake, a mistake of Webb's who wrote his book 20 years later? - Because he wrote in the same book on p.489, note (its last words), speaking himself:

"I allude...to my editorial conduct of the CATHOLIC GUARDIAN (as already mentioned he uses the planned not the real title: GUARDIAN) in 1858 to 1861."

We believe that Je 22 1861 is the right termination-date for the paper; the possibility of another issue before July 1862 seems unreal because the reasons for suspending became only stronger in that year. To support our opinion comes the fact, that like our holdings also the holdings of Nazareth College as well as the ones of KyBN close with Je 22 1861, no later issue seems to be preserved. We believe the mistake really to be in Webb, p.486, not suspected as such, but the error was copied and re-copied.

THE GUARDIAN was a good Catholic paper, well introduced, conducted and successful in its short life; it was sad, that it was badly supported by the Catholics of Kentucky. Sad also must have been this second experience for Mr. Webb, but we know he kept the idea of beginning again with THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II], q.v.

Details: the Saturday paper had 8 pages of 4 columns, of 12x17 inches, to \$2.00; it was "handsomely printed". It completed 3 volumes and 9 numbers of v.4.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner,p.20; Meehan in CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical"; CHECKLIST:Ky.; Frese; Webb:CENT.,p.75-76, 485/6, 489; THE RECORD, Louisv.(1928); Clark:KY.PRESS; CATH.DIR. of 1859,60,61; Shea,IV 566; ACHS (My 15 1858); letter from Sr. Ramona, Nazareth, giving their holdings; letter from Sr. M. Alexine,O.S.U., Louisville; letter from Filson Club, Louisville.

Locations: ULS: DCU:v1-v4 no 9 (My 1 1858-Je 22 1861). AN:CaOTA: Mr 31 1860; DGU:1858-Ap 20 1861; KyBN:v.1-3(M 1 1858-Je 22 1861)only 2 issues missing in v.3.; MoS: Je 1861. Nazareth Archives, Nazareth; Ky. and Loretto Motherhouse Archives, Nerinx,Ky. as well as F.P.Clark's Library, Louisville: Incomplete files.

Louisville, and of
Covington, and nearby states

KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE (CATHOLIC MESSENGER OF THE FAITH)

(Ap 14 1866-N 22 1923)

(q.v. as local edition: LOUISVILLE ARGUS, Je 2 1892-0 1925)

The K.G. was a German "Catholic:la", weekly newspaper, established on Ap 14* 1866** and uninterruptedly published (except for the third-last issue) to N 22 1923, living longer than many German papers during the First World War period.

*Arndt:Olson have as the date: April 12; we have proof for the 14th: 1. counting back from our own copy of My 5 as v.1 no 4; 2. Ap 14 was given as the date, printed on an old subscription form which by chance we had found in an old book.

** THE RECORD of 1928 and 1936 has as establishing-date 1865; probably this paper-as many old papers- published first a PROSPECTUS some months earlier than the first issue, in 1865. If this was so, then the suggestion of Sr. Alexine that the final decision to start the paper came from the experienced success of the FAIR-BOTE is chronologically not possible, since the little daily fair-paper was published in 1866, or there had existed a FAIR-BOTE also in 1865?(q.v. "Fair-Papers").

The K.G., according to our own copy: My 5 1866, the fourth number of the paper, has as an emblem a cross, surrounded by a motto in Latin; (in English): "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism," and below the title the approbation of the Bishop of Louisville.*

*Bishop P.J.Lavialle's letter was written on Mr 16 1866: "I have considered the plan...and found it in every way...deserving of my approbation...I rejoice to learn that our faithful German Catholics have expressed the desire...of a religious paper and I hope...success." - And the Bishop of Covington, G.A.Carroll added his recommendation for his Diocese.

We found there also the name and address of the publisher: William J. Weber,Jr., Second St., between Jefferson and Green St., the price \$2.00, and as publishing date: Saturday. Page 1 begins with a religious poem and a religious article; p.2: foreign news of political nature; p.3: miscellaneous matter, also about the eleventh meeting of the Central Verein; p.4: masthead with a subtitle: "Zur Erbauung and Belehrung des

Volkes" (To the edification and instruction of the people), a church calendar, the text of the approbation of two bishops, George A. Carrell, Covington, and Peter Joseph Lavialle, Louisville; an article follows for "The Month of May", one about the press, its good and bad points. p.5: a novel (continued); p.6/7: church news in U.S., politics, market-prices, the paper's list of agents in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana; p.8: miscellaneous news and ad.

As Sr. Alexine told us to that scheme in the future was added later a "Wochenschau", Humor, literary matter, affairs of the immigrants, especially forceful requests for help in individual cases, notices concerning education, the problem of Catholic schools and orphanages for German children. The cross as an emblem at the top of page one became in the times of anti-Catholic demonstrations a picture of St. Boniface felling the oak tree with an ax. The bishop of Vincennes joined with his approbation the ones of Kentucky for a time. We found in the German translation of Rev. M.J.Spalding's book about Bishop Flaget that it was given as a premium with v.19 of K.G., as a volume one of "Auszüge der Geschichte der Diocese Louisville" (Excerpts from the history of the Diocese of Louisville) under Geo D. Deuser as publisher in 1884. Successful on the whole, the K.B. passed through many struggles, labors, false accusations and scandals. From 1892 to 1923 there existed a special local-paper, called LOUISVILLE ARGUS (q.v.), it had in the beginning its own editor, Frederick Jahn and was published with the GLAUBENSBOTE. A subscription form we had found in an old book was of 1917, where 12 German pastors stressed the work the GLAUBENSBOTE had done during 51 years for the Catholic and the German cause, having only good reading matter, as a family journal of the best genre, having been a friend of the family, a supporter of good moral conditions. The first of those appraisals was written by Fr. Bonaventure Hammer, O.F.M., who had edited the paper's first number and since that time had remained a contributor; he wrote these lines in 1917, shortly before his death (Wuest:ST. BONIFACE, p.67). The articles in the paper had covered an important part of Kentucky's history, especially of the Germans living there. It was still published during the First World War, listed in that time as politically "Independent", published with the strict sanction of the Government (Clark:KY.PRESS). Believing in the victory of Germany, it was finally forced to stop; first the LOUISVILLE ARGUS in October, then the GLAUBENSBOTE with a "farewell" number on N 22 of 1923 (Sr. Alexine). The reason that the younger German generation did not read their native language anymore, without effort played a role, too. In Louisville and for Kentucky the old, secular Louisville ANZEIGER brought after 1923 also the necessary Catholic communications until this paper of the Schumann family was also forced to discontinue in 1930 (Clark:KY.PRESS).

About editors and publishers of the K.G., of which we were not able to see more than our copy of My 5 1866 and a clipping of 1898, it seemed hopeless to get order into the glimpses we had gathered from different sources, though acc. to Arndt:Olson (quoted: as A:O) the dates fit so well from one editor or publisher to the other; we only had found more names. A great help was finally given by checking the LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY (though not complete) in the Library of Congress (quoted as

LCD); and letters from Sr. Alexine Simon of the printer's family (q.v. later). The following is the still incomplete result:

Editors: The first number (Sr. Alexine) and the fourth (our own:DCU) checked showed no editor, but Sr. Alexine knows that George D. Deuser had come to Louisville on Easter Monday and began three days later his work as editor under the guidance and assistance of Rev. Bonaventura Hammer, O.F.M., of whom Wuest:ST. BONIFACE,p.67, says that he did the first number; Sr. Alexine believes he worked for "some time" with the staff; certainly he remained a contributor until 1917, when he died (Wuest); He also published a book, DIE KATHOLISCHE KIRCHE IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN NORD AMERIKAS, New York, 1897. Already in the second year, 1867, LCD (checked by the Louisville Filson Club) had Edward F. Neuhaus as editor - though Deuser remained with the paper - with an office 138 Third St., upstairs; LCD of 1870 has Weber and Neuhaus (Weber is the publisher), 105 5th St., so Neuhaus goes on to 1881; he seems to be editor-in-chief to 1895; other names appear as editors or assistants during that time; in 1873 Neuhaus is named together with the publisher as Kooper & Neuhaus as "publishers", 49 Jefferson St.; in 1874 (all those dates mean practically a year earlier) F.W.A. Riedel (A:O have him from 1876-78, not possible), mentioned already in LIT. HANDWEISER of 1874, col. 72, as editor; he remained not longer than 1876, when he took over the LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPH (q.v.). The LCD of 1877, meaning 1876, has a new editor, Fred Feldmann, and of 1878 another: Dr. J. Hauser, while LCD of 1879 comes back to Edward Neuhaus, 431 1/2 Market St. (A:O have him the last time for 1875). THE RECORD (1928) said of the already mentioned Geo.D.Deuser that he got control of the paper in 1877 ff.; it seems he also substituted as editor, if needed, under Neuhaus, certainly he was the publisher 1878 ff. Clark: KY.PRESS named as editor an Edward Niehaus, but it is surely a printing mistake for Neuhaus. Neuhaus is constantly mentioned as editor: in 1882 (Bonenkamp), 1892 (MO. BULL. OF CURRENT LITERATUR, St. Paul), giving in D 1892 a personal note:

"...Neuhaus is famous enough that the Monthly Bulletin congratulates him and his wife on their golden wedding." that tells us that he was at least 70 years old and makes it understandable that he will retire in 1895, 1892, too by Enzlberger, 1895 (Batten), and together with other names E.Neuhaus and R. Spuehler, editors. We suppose he is retired now. The newspaper directories etc. later give the Publishing Co. as publisher and editor with only a manager's name: John Edward Simon, rather than Frank Simon. We do not know if they also were editors in the last 28 years.

Publishers: Acc. to our issue of My 5 1866 and the following early years, checked by the Filson Club in the LCD, Wm.J.Weber, Jr., (a Wm. Weber, Sr., was mentioned in our issue as traveling

agent) was the first publisher to 1871; LCD of 1873 (means 1872) has a new publisher: Kooper; his name is coupled with the editor's Neuhaus, perhaps associated with him?; the office was 49 Jefferson St. Of Jacob or Jakob Kooper (also Cooper) says THE RECORD (1928) he "succesively won the control over the paper in 1871 ff." We found him in the LIT. HANDWEISER (1874), col.72, mentioned as manager and owner (not specified as publisher), but Rowell in 1876 has Jacob Kooper as publisher; A:O has it as Jakob Kooper and Co. from 1871-77; LCD brings in 1878 the new publisher: (the first editor now publisher) Geo.D.Deuser to 1884, if also manager and owner, we do not know. LCD lists in 1886 (means 1885) as publisher: the Glaubensbote Publishing Company with Edward Darlinghaus as President, J.J.Schulten as secretary and John E. Simon as manager; an office in 371 E. Market St.; that is not changed in LCD to 1901 (LCD not further checked), except that in 1894 the local addition to the paper, LOUISVILLE ARGUS is listed, too, the office enlarged, number 369 added to 371 E. Market St., The newspaper director Ayer has no change to 1922, the title now Publishers Printing Co. and the office number 345 of the same street. This new title should have appeared already around 1910 when the Publishing Co. and the Printing Co. (see next paragraph) merged. The above (1885) mentioned manager John E. Simon was at least followed in 1898 by his younger brother Frank Simon, we saw his name printed on a clipping from a title page of the paper from v.31, no. 41, D 1 1898, behind the Glaubensbote Publishing Co. as manager, as we know he was the president of the Printing Co.

Printer: From the beginning to the end of the paper the printing was done by Nicholas Simon and his son Francis (or Frank) Xavier Simon; the oldest son John Edward Simon had another profession but we saw him in 1885 becoming manager of the Publishing Co., followed by Frank at least in 1898: the latter's daughter is Sr. Alexine, who confirms this. Nicholas Simon, the father, came from Germany to Louisville, he "shared in a printing shop after the Civil War." When the GLAUBENSBOTE started he printed the paper; his business became a Printing Co., in 1886 for the paper and "job work in printing". In 1896 (according to Sr. Alexine) Frank Simon became the President of the Printing Company, when he remained to 1925, also doing book printing after the newspaper was stopped; his son followed him then. As already said, he was also the manager of the paper to its end, 1923.

Details: Published on Saturday (1866-); Wednesday (1868-), Sunday (1886-) Thursday (1894 furtheron); always of 8 pages; the size changed 14x20 1/2 (1866-), 26-40 (1868-), 28-40 (1876-) 17x22 (1890 to at least 1904); the price changed from \$2.00 (1866-) to 3.00 (1868-) to 2.50 (1876-) to 3.00 (1886-), was lowered to 2.00 (1890-) to 1.00 (1894 to its last years) up to \$2.00 in 1923. The paper's circulation was growing from 5,300 (1868), -only in 1876 it has less: 4,000 - to 6,800 (1880) to 8,700 (1886), to 11,200 as its highest in 1894, until 1904: 10,400, in 1914: 8.000 then no circulation figures given anymore. The paper had finished vol. 67 in 1923.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, p.6, 29; Tobias (1885,90); Chesman (1899); Severance (1908); Piusverein (1907); CPD Meier (1923); Grothe, p.54; Reiter: SCHEM. (1869) 233; Bonenkamp: SCHEM. (1882) 270; Enzlberger: SCHEM. (1892) 330; LIT. HANDWEISER (1869) col. 000 and (1874) col 72; Wittke: GERM., 178; North: (1879-80); Rowell (1869-1908); Ayer (1880-1924); Alden (1875, 1882, 83, 86); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1892-1901); Pettengill (1877/78, 95, 99); Wuest: ST. BONIFACE, p.67; THE RECORD (1928 and 1936); LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORIES (1873-1901); its early years checked by The Filson Club, Louisville; Arndt-Olson, 171; letter from Sister Alexine, O.S.U., Louisville; letter from Sister Ramona, Motherhouse, Nazareth, Ky.; Schmitt: CLIPPINGS, see below PPCHi.

A FIRST: KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE WAS THE FIRST GERMAN CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER, A WEEKLY, IN KENTUCKY, ON Ap 14 1866 (Louisville).

Locations: ULS: IU: [v.2, 52]-58. AN: IU: J1 31-S 11 1867; D 20 1917-N 22 1923; TxU: v.26 no 38-v.29 no 42 (N 19 1891-D 13 1894). (D 25 1919). DCU: v.1 no 4 (My 5 1866). Arndt-Olson: found a new holding: ICHi (Rowell Collection): v.11 no 28, whole no. 548 (O 4 1876). PPCHi: Schmitt: CLIPPINGS: top of title page of v.33 no 41 (D 1 1898). Ursuline Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville, Ky.: v.5-56 (Ap 6 1870-D 29 1921). Mr. F.P.Clark, Louisville, Ky.: v.1, nos 1-52 (Ap 14 1866-Ap 6 1867); v.5-7 (1870-73): microfilm of the holdings of the Ursulines' and his own.

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN (J1 4 1898-1920; up to 1965 not "Catholic anymore)

This Irish, perhaps to about 1920 "Catholic:3" (then - 1965+ a secular) weekly newspaper started on J1 4 1898 in semi-annual volumes. Acc. to Mr. Clark's microfilm on J1 4 the paper gives William M. Higgins as manager, on J1 16 also as publisher, 326 West Green St. He was also listed by Ayer and Rowell, even as editor. The LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY lists the paper for the first time in 1900 (The Filson Club checked for us); we saw a copy of 1901 in the Library of Congress and we (DCU) own no. 21 of v. 6, (My 25 1901). Its subtitle was then: "Devoted to the moral and social advancement of all Irish Americans," which shows the intention of the paper to be nationwide, also not to be bound to Catholicism. Nevertheless it carried besides general news a considerable amount of Catholic news, mostly of a local nature. Mr. Clark's film of the paper shows that on D 10 1903 a company was founded by: Wm. M. Higgins, John J. Barry and Hugh J. Higgins. No editor was given, but it may have been John J. Barry at that time. From a little history in the CATH. READER'S DIGEST of Oct 1961 about the Barry paper we know that somewhat later he assumed full charge, and created a personal style of journalism, perhaps still Catholic to some degree for his mostly Irish Catholic readers. Later it became an official labor paper and Kentuckians of today believe - what we could see from a number in 1961 - the paper is not Catholic. John J. Barry died in 1951, his son Mike took over and has other interests: Politics, sports, music, humor and whatever strikes him as newsworthy.

Details: published Saturdays, the first 6 issues 8 pages of 6 columns, then 4 pages to 7 columns, in 1901:8, in 1906 again: 4 pages of 17x24, resp. 15x22 inches, price \$1.00, circulation in 1902: 4,500 copies. In 1961 the paper reached 127 semi-annual volumes.

Sources: Rowell (1899-1908); Ayer (1899-1962+); LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY, checked in Louisville and Library of Congress; Severance (1908); different letters, the help of Mr. F.P.Clark and in the CATH. READER'S Digest of Oct. 1961, p.123/28 an appreciation of the paper.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. DCU:v.6 no 21 (My 25 1901). The office of the paper (1962) has a complete set.

LOUISVILLE ARGUS (Je 2 1892 - 0 1923)

(q.v. KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSbote 1866-N 22 1923)

One finds the LOUISVILLE ARGUS listed under "L" as well as "A". There existed also the old "Baptist Argus". The L. ARGUS was a German, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, a local supplement to the KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSbote, established on Je 2 1892 (listed the first time in the LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY (DLC) of 1893) and lasting to 0 1923, though Timpe believed it did not exist or at least not being Catholic. Arndt: Olson have it: Roman-Catholic. It had an editor of its own, Frederick Jahn, who remained at least to 1901, (as far as we checked the LCD); later Ayer's directories gave no editor's names. We do not know how dependent or independent from the KATH. GL. it was, edited during its span of 31 years. The paper was published by the Glaubensbote Pub. Co. through all its years and shared its office first in 369, then from 1894 onwards: 369 and 371 E. Market St. It was not like the K.G. an official diocesan paper, it did not stress religion, nevertheless Sr. Alexine is sure - it was definitely a Catholic publication, its Catholic writers addressing themselves mainly to Catholic readers. Politically the paper was listed as "Independent", also started so by the Louisville ANZEIGER of 1898 on Mr 1 (seen by Arndt:Olson); it was kept on "general lines" and it tried to satisfy German readers with political information; it was "local" in the sense of the diocese, but not of the city proper. Sr. Alexine Simon, as daughter of the later publisher of the K.G. wrote: "the Germans in Louisville were intensely interested in a good, honest and efficient government." From her we have the paper's termination date, October 1923, which no other source knew exactly. Though the editor was convinced of Germany's victory the ARGUS went along during the World War I. But finally when he realized that the group of younger Germans, able to read German fluently, had become smaller and smaller, the paper expired. The K.G. followed in the next month and in 1931 also the old, secular ANZEIGER of Louisville.

Details: The two papers could be subscribed together or separated. The ARGUS was published Thursdays with 4 pages, at least in its earlier years of 17x22 inches, to \$1.00 (1904/8). No circulation figures known to us. It completed 31 volumes.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Baumgartner, p.55; LCD: LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORIES: 1893 checked by The Filson Club, 1894-1901 by us in DLC; Ayer (1893-99, 1904-1923); Arndt:Olson, p.170; Wuest: St. Boniface(the German Cath. church in Louisville), p.151; letter from The Filson Club; letter from Sr. Alexine; letter from Professor Lesousky.

Locations: AN: IU:D 13 1917-Je 13 1918; TxU: Je 1892-94. (Arndt: Olson listed the same holdings.) The Ursuline Sacred Academy, Louisville owns "some copies between Je 2 1892 and 1918, which are microfilmed."

Louisville and Diocese

THE LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC FAMILY GUIDE (early in 1887, not continued)

It was a "Catholic:lc", annual calendar, edited and published by Rev. Louis G. Deppen of Louisville (more about him with THE RECORD, Louisville). Mr. F.P.Clark, owning a copy, gives as publisher: Charles A. Rogers (Book Store, now Church Goods Store) and as printer: Simon & Bro. It did not come out the following years. On Ja 22 1887 THE RECORD announced it as being published shortly after. This advertisement was reprinted in THE RECORD of Ap 1936's special edition, p.15:

"The L.C.FAMILY GUIDE for 1887. Exclusively for the Diocese of Louisville, price 25 cents, editor and publisher the Rev. Louis G. Deppen. It should be found in every home and on every Catholic fireside. The Rev. Clergy will find in the "Guide" a valuable assistant and the Laity a long-felt want."

THE RECORD of 1936 says to it: "it was published only once. Only a few copies are extant..., the little book is compiled by Rev. Deppen, a veritable treasury of information about Louisville and the Diocese, written in the editor's own inimitable and edifying style...we hope for a reprint..."

The same RECORD on p.28 remarks: "it was crowded of dates and events of early history of the Diocese" on 128 pages.

Mr. Clark says about the GUIDE:

"It is of great historical value, as it has a Diocesan Memoranda for the year 1886, obituary list of priests and sisters..., table of principal events of the Diocese from 1867-1885, list of principal towns..., churches..., pastors..., schools..., information on the Cathedral of the Assumption..., a list of (its) priests...from 1830-1883, etc..."

It was used as a source by John G. Shea for the chapter Kentucky in his History of the Catholic Church in the U.S., v.3, p.286, note 1.

Details: a "little book" of 128 pages, plus 4 pages of ads and 2 of an index.

Sources: letter from Sister Alexine and Mr. Clark. THE RECORD of Ap 7 1936, p.15, reprints the advertisement for the FAMILY GUIDE of THE RECORD of Ja 22 1887.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v.1 (1887). The Ursuline Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville, and Loretto Motherhouse Archives, Nerinx, Ky., and Nazareth Archives, Nazareth, Ky. as well as Mr. Francis P. Clark's Library have copies!

DER LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPH (1876-1877 or early 1878)

The title is only with its article "Der" recognizable as German. As such it is a "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, a local paper, probably founded in 1876 by the Argus Co., as publishers and editors. Soon after this F.W.A. Riedel was given as its editor and a new publisher purchased it (LCD): Joseph G. (or T. says LCD) Kestler and Co., 26 Market St., and published it until late of 1877 or early in 1878 (LCD).

The paper's Catholicity was only listed in Rowell (1877 and 78); We know that Riedel was a convert to Catholicism and from 1874-76 an editor of the German KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE. Since it was named with the city, a local paper, it needed to be more general, therefore we gave it the last degree: "3" of Catholicity.

About F.W.A.Riedel, we do not know why he left the KATHOLISCHE GLAUBENSBOTE. Since some sources had believed him to be with that paper longer, to 1878, we had thought the TELEGRAPH may be a local edition of the K.G., but then we found new editor's named for the years 1877 and 1878. Because of this we feel sure that Riedel had left the K.G. and the TELEGRAPH was an independent paper.

About the publishers: Rowell listed in 1877 (means practically 1876) only Argus Co. as publisher and editor (Riedel only in 1878). There was a democratic SUNDAY ARGUS and a non-political NEW ARGUS, both published since 1876 by the same Argus Co., and we suppose it possible they also wanted to cover a want of the Germans for a paper, by founding the TELEGRAPH. Being English, needing a German editor, Riedel came in somehow, made it somewhat Catholic, and Kestler in the same time or somewhat later bought the paper to make it different from the other Argus papers published.

About the paper's end-date: Arndt:Olson have 1878 with a question mark. Ayer lists it only in 1877, Rowell still in Ja of his quarterly, but not in April or further more. Middleton's addition given by Rev. Edmund J.P. Schmitt, that it lived only with three issues, is certainly wrong, but these three may have been the one of the Argus Co. The LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY (LCD) lists the paper in 1877 and still in 1878, therefore we let the possibility of "early 1878" open.

Details: published Saturdays; with 4 pages of 22x32 inches, to \$2.00; in 1878 were 1,200 copies given as circulating.

Sources: Middleton (1908)p.31; LCD (LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORIES) of 1877, 1878; Ayer (1877), Rowell(1878, and of its quarterly still in Ja 1878); Arndt:Olson,p.172. Timpe, p.31, believed not existing; letters from Prof. Lesousky and Filson Club, who do not know it.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. (Arndt:Olson did not find holdings).

I THE LOUISVILLE TRIBUNE (1886-1886/87)

II THE CELTIC REVIEW (1887-1889)

The paper with two titles was Irish, but "Catholic:3" (by national tradition), only in the last degree. It was a weekly newspaper, established in 1886, changed its title in 1887 and ceased publication in 1889, perhaps even in 1888. Its founder seems to have been Thomas Walsh though we saw him listed only with the second title; then he was the editor and M.J.Leonard the manager; to the first title we had not found any name, or publisher of the second either, if it was not Leonard. At least we know of Walsh through a letter of Professor Lesousky that he had been a Professor of St. Mary's College (Kentucky), from 1882-84, as the editor of its school-paper, the ST. MARY'S SENTINEL. He also knew that Walsh had become the Catholic poet laureate of Kentucky. The first title seems to have been made to catch a wider circle of readers, characterized as "general" and "local", while the second title already specifies its interests. THE CELTIC REVIEW (Ayer) was the real title, not "Celtic News" as Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt proposed in an addition to Middleton (1908).

Details: none known to the first title, but to the second: 8 pages, 32-46 inches, \$1.50. No circulation figures.

Sources: I. Baumgartner, p.42, and Middleton (1908). II. Middleton(1908), addition; Ayer (1887-89), not in religious section; Prof. Lesousky, St. Mary's College: letter. Not in Rowell, not in LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY, checked by the Filson Club.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

THE METEOR (Ap 9-14 1849)

This "Catholic:1c", daily fair-paper was published with 6 numbers in the week from Ap 9-14 1849 with the purpose of advertising a Fair in the Apollo Room, Louisville, a fair that some ladies had arranged for the benefit of a proposed college (p.16) "under the superintendence of Rev. Father Emig" (p.9). Webb, McGill and Co. were the printers, presswork was done by Mortan and Griswold in their Adam's Press. Mrs. S.R.Tharp was the editor. It is, says Sr. Matilda, an interesting little paper,

written for the public, and for educated people.

Details: each copy 8 pages of 9 1/2 inches, prices \$1.00 for 6 numbers.

Sources: Mr. F.P.Clark and Sister M. Matilda, St. Loretto Motherhouse, Nerinx, Ky.

Locations: Not in ULS. The just named Motherhouse has (except Monday, Ap 9) Tues.-Sat., Ap 10-14 of 1849.

For THE MIDLAND REVIEW (AND CATHOLIC ADVOCATE)
at Louisville
SEE Lebanon, Ky.

For MIRROR OF THE FAIR at Louisville SEE "FAIR-PAPERS"

For THE ORPHAN (FAIR)CASKET at Louisville
SEE "FAIR-PAPERS" (3 items)

For ORPHAN'S APPEAL at Louisville
SEE "FAIR-PAPERS" (2 items)

For ORPHAN'S CHRISTMAS CAROL at Louisville
SEE "FAIR-PAPERS"

For ORPHAN'S GARLAND at Louisville
SEE "FAIR-PAPERS" (5 items)

✓ THE RECORD (F 15 1879-1965+)

THE RECORD* was always a "Catholic:la", means "official Diocesan" paper.

Microfilm
1061 *Since Mr. F.P.Clark who has original copies states that the paper never changed its title, we can say that Hoffmann in his CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES of 1896-99 made a mistake, listing THE REVIEW AND RECORD for Louisville.

It began as a monthly magazinelike publication on F 15 1879*.

*At least half of all sources we found, important ones like Meehan, Checklist:Kentucky, even the official listing in CPD giving the establishing date as 1878; there exists the possibility that a PROSPECTUS was published in that year before the first issue came out, but Mr. Clark has not heard of one. Some sources, for instance Ayer 1952 has 1869, certainly given to Ayer with the intention to show THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE as its origin; but v.l, no 1 was published on F 15 1879.

On Ag 13 1881 it became a weekly newspaper, which it is still today (1965). It was founded by Rev. Michael Bouchet who was before a co-founder and editor since 1872 of THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II] of Louisville, which was in 1878 still the official diocesan organ. The priests of the editorial staff were not in agreement anymore with the publisher and left the ADVOCATE to establish THE RECORD with the intention it should represent the Diocese more efficiently. They transferred the function being the official Diocesan paper to their new foundation, also a new aim: to support the Orphan Asylums of St. Vincent's and St. Thomas' as well as the Seminary. The diocese was the owner. Rev. Bouchet, Rector of the Cathedral of the Assumption, also Chancellor (1870-), and Vicar General (1876-) was the paper's publisher and editor or editorial director for 20 years for the diocese, his term interrupted only once from O 21 to N 1882, because of illness, and the Rev. Louis G. Deppen substituted. From then to 1899 Rev. Bouchet assumed the full management and control of THE RECORD. He had begun cautiously with the paper as a small monthly (8 pages to 3 columns), magazinelike, lacking general and political news and advertisements. As a diocesan publication THE RECORD had the advantage that the pastors of the diocese took the subscriptions for it. Its success justified the next step on Ag 13 1881 to become a weekly newspaper, still small (4 pages, 3 columns) and advertisements (the first were of George Wolf, Jeweler and Charles A. Rogers, Church Good Store). Now it was forced to compete with the CATHOLIC, or then CENTRAL CATHOLIC ADVOCATE as a rival, also with the German weekly KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOETE.

During 1899 Rev. Louis G. Deppen* became the successor Rev. Bouchet,

*He was born in Louisville, had studied in Kentucky and Europe, was ordained in 1878. As a priest the CATH. DIR. named him first in Bardstown in 1880, towards 1885 he became the bishop's secretary, also attached to the cathedral. As an editor he made many contributions to Kentucky's early Catholic history in outstanding articles, with a famous column, called "Notanda", see also his LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC FAMILY GUIDE. He was trained in the old school, did not use mechanical help, wrote by hand, often late in the night when he lived on Fourth St. in St. Joseph's Infirmary.

directing the paper too for 20 years until his sudden death on D 15 1919.

At the request Bishop Denis O'Donaghue sent Mr. Benedict Elder* an

*Born in Kentucky, the farm of his father was a stopping place for traveling priests. He himself was educated in the college of the Gethesemani Trappists in Kentucky and studied law in Cleveland, then he practiced it, 1912 ff. in Louisville. As an orator he was often asked to speak. In 1919 he went to New York to organize the bond issue of the Irish Republic, when he received the telegram to help as editor with THE RECORD. He came, tried, liked it and remained to My 1946.

emergency call to take over the paper; the Louisville lawyer obeyed. For 26 years in which he had assumed control of THE RECORD, a board of directors had been appointed, P.J.Callahan was then selected as business manager. The Diocese was the owner, publisher - it seems too, at least in 1923 (CPD Meier), or the Archdiocese then (1937 ff.). From 1938 ff. the Publishing Printing Co. was given as publisher. When Elder began he found the paper hopelessly in debt. He combined his law office with that of the paper, worked hard and in three years he was out of the debt. For some time the paper had not been able to contribute anymore - what was its original purpose - to the orphanages. Elder was able in the next decade to turn over \$80,000 from the RECORD'S income. Mr. Elder, ill in Spring 1946, needed to be relieved. Archbishop John A. Floersch was asked to take control of the paper as President. Mr. Elder was given the title Editor Emeritus. The paper was re-established. The Archbishop assigned Rev. Alfred E. Horrigan as the editor, Rev. J. William McKune as local news editor and Rev. R.J.Treease as business manager. In 1949 the latter became the managing editor, and Horrigan associate editor. As new business manager Rev. W. H. Zahner joined the staff in 1950, when THE RECORD, Incorporated is given as publisher. In 1961 Zahner changed to the editorship, Horrigan remained, a new assistant editor named was Rev. Frederick W. Henrickson. So in 1962; in 1965 Rev. Wm. H. Zahner with the help of three others is the editor.

Details: From 1879-81 the monthly of 8 pages, 3 columns was "small," from Ag 13 1881 ff. as a weekly, published Thursdays, it had 4 pages, 3 columns, still "small"; from My 6 1882 ff. the "enlarged" paper had 4 pages, 5 columns; on O 1882, again "small" it grew to 8 pages; on Ja 5 1889 it was enlarged to 6 columns, size 15x22 inches; on Je 27 1949 its number counted 16 pages, 5 columns, 12x17 inches. The Saturday became the publishing day around 1952, its price: \$2.00 in 1919 was raised to \$3.00 in 1952. It was at least since 1923 illustrated. Circulation figures we know only from 1882: 2,000, 1883: 5,000, 1889: 3,000, 1923:9,700, 1930:10,000, 1951:17,000, 1958:18,000, 1962:20,770, in 1965:22,862 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner,p.27,91,95; Wynhoven (1939); Batten (1892,95,97); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Meehan in CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical"; The Filson Club, Louisville; LOUISVILLE CITY DIR.: 1894 first time: Ayer:for long years not listed (1938-62 yes); CPD Meier (1923,28,32); CPD Wagner (1942,45,48); CPD (1950+); NCA (1931+); THE RECORD in special editions has short histories of the paper: (D 13 1928)

(F 27 1936), of 1960 a clipping (no exact date) Clark:KY. PRESS. McKune: "Benedict Elder" Cath. Press Annual (1961). Letter (telephone) from Francis P. Clark: letter from Sr. Alexine; letter Sr. M. Ramona Mattingly; Rev. Wm. H. Zahner had for us copied the history of THE RECORD in its special edition of 1928.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. DCU: v.74 no 4 (Ja 26 1952); special edition, section 2 (F 27 1936). KyLo (Free Pub. Library): 1919-23, 1925-28, 1930-32+(miss. only D 15 1921, D 14 1922). The Archives of the Diocese Louisville: 1879,81,82-86,89; but today the Chancery office has a complete set. THE RECORD'S office, 433 South 5th St.: 1903+. Nazareth Motherhouse Archives: v.1 (F 15 1879)+. Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville: micro-film complete.

ST. CHARLES MONTHLY (F 1894-F 1897-?)

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly parish-paper, established for St. Charles Borromeo Church, Louisville, 27th and Chestnut Sts., when its pastor was Rev. Charles P. Raffo, probably the publisher and editor also. The printer was R.E. Heffernan, 1522 Portland Ave. Its establishing-date could be found from the preserved v.4, no 1 being F 1897 as F 1894. Two former and the present (1962) pastor have never seen a file of it, therefore its end-date is not known. The one preserved issue's contents shows besides general parish news, schedules, list of parish societies, the names of the board of advisors and the members who had recently died.

Details: 4 pages of 7x11 inches.

Sources: Mr. Francis P. Clark owns this one copy and gave us the contents of the text above.

Locations: Not ULS. Mr. F.P. Clark, Louisville, Ky.: v.4, no 1 (F 1897) Louisville, 656 S 15th St.

THE ST. FRANCIS BULLETIN AND MONTHLY MESSENGER (?OF THE CATHEDRAL) (?1890-95)

It was a "Catholic:lb and 2", monthly devotional magazine, also acc. to its subtitle: "Third Order of St. Francis" a paper for that society. As to its title given by Hoffmann, including "of the Cathedral", listed that way from 1891-95, that must be a mistake. Middleton has the title without that addition. The Franciscans have their own monastery in the city, though Wuest in his history of the German St. Boniface church does not mention this English periodical with the Third Order chapter, p.119. At the Cathedral a Franciscan periodical does not seem to make sense, especially since just in 1895 the bishop had forbidden the Franciscans to build a new church (Wuest, p.80/81). About the establishing-date Lucey

believed it to be prior to 1890, but did not give a reason; it must be at least 1890 because Hoffmann had it listed in 1891.

Details: None known.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lucey III, 139; Hoffmann (1891-95).

Locations: Not in ULS.

SANKT JOSEPHS GLÖCKLEIN (Mr 19 1895; n.s. My 1 1895-1916-?)

It was a German (printed in German, partly in English), "Catholic:lc" weekly parish-paper, after a first attempt on Mr 19* the v.l, no 1 was issued on My 1 1895, was flourishing (Sr. Alexine) in 1916, its end-date not known. It was founded, published, edited, even for the first time printed by Rev. P. Gabriel Lipps, the pastor (with no assistant) of St. Joseph's church with mostly German members.

*Mr. F.P.Clark copied for us: "the Gloecklein 'to ring in the interest of St. Joseph's parish' began on the feast of St. Joseph, Mr. 19, was a primitively mimeographed affair. The language was principally German, but in all issues the editor slipped with the greatest ease and effectiveness into English." - Fr. Gabriel himself said about this beginning: 'Several weeks ago the Gloecklein made its appearance in a very modest, really shabby dress; but how different it looks now...completely revamped with no.1...' - "Fr. Gabriel got surprisingly \$70.00 and used it for his weekly paper." - Fr. Gabriel said: 'Thanks to Sisters...,patrons..., and school children we have succeeded in buying a press...young men sacrifice their leisure hours...' -"Fr. Gabriel and Brother Cassian Kirchenberger, O.F.M., set up the type and operate the press."

The paper was written for "instruction and entertainment", bringing a "Parish Record", also a letter box for children, answered by Uncle Joe in wholesome humor. In the issue of S 6 1895 the editor, fighting for parochial schools said: "The Catholic parochial school is the golden gate of the Church. Without it - our Church would soon be empty.-." To this description of Sr. Alexine, Mr. Clark can add: on Je 22 1896 "Uncle Joe's Savings Bank" was established. Any amount...could be deposited...by school children, payable to them before their First Holy Communion..." Mr. Clark believes the paper ended with O 17 1897, when Fr. Gabriel left the parish, but Sr. Alexine knows that acc. to the holdings in Sacred Heart Academy that it existed in 1916, even "flourishing" then. The parish has no copies.

Details: none known.

Sources: Letter from Sr. Alexine acc. to holdings and memory. Letter

from Mr. Francis P. Clark who copied much out of the book by Rev. Diomedeo Pohlkamp, O.F.M. THE FIRST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS: A SHORT HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH PARISH IN LOUISVILLE, KY., Louisville 1941.

Locations: Not in ULS. Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville, Ky: some copies between My 1 1895, S 6 1895 and up to 1916, now seems to be lost.

SANKT MARTINUS BOTE (1895/96-1901-?1905)

This was a German, written partly in English, "Catholic:lc", monthly parish-paper, established during 1895/96, edited by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis Zabler and published by A.J.Domeck, with an office of 728 E. Broadway for the benefit of the Parochial School; It still existed in 1903, perhaps even in 1905, but we suppose not longer because F. Zabler of St. Martin's of Tour, 1101 Shelby St., was in that year listed in the Clergy list for the last time. Mr. F.P.Clark owning a number found no preserved copy in the church's rectory.

Details: 20 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, in a cover, \$4.00.

Sources: LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORIES, 1896-1901, not further checked; CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES 1896-1905.

Locations: Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville, Ky.: no. 151 (S 1903)

THE STYLUS (F 20-Mr 2 1889)

This "Catholic:lc", daily fair-paper, was issued from F 20-Mr 2 1889 with 10 issues: F 20-23, 25-28, and Mr 1-2. They had been introduced by a Prospectus which was from the pen of the editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL, Henry Watterson. The purpose was to raise funds for the old Bishop's chapel, now St. Mary Magdalene church on Brook St. with a bazaar accompanied by this paper. It was published by the Glaubensbote Publishing Co., it was launched, perhaps even edited, by Very Rev. Michael Bouchet, the known editor of THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II] and THE RECORD.

Details: 4 pages for the first issue, 8 pages for the other nine. Its price was 10 cents each, or \$1.00 for the set.

Sources: Mr. Francis P. Clark, see below:

Locations: Not in ULS. Mr. F.P.Clark, Louisville, Ky.: has the complete set and microfilm.

For TAEGLICHER FAIR-BOTE at Louisville SEE FAIR-BOTE

THE VESPER BELL (Ap 12-17 1852)

It was a "Catholic:lc", daily fair-paper published during the week of a Bazaar for the benefit of the new Cathedral in Louisville, from Ap 12-17 in 1852. Mr. Clark has a film of the set and told us that it was edited by Mrs. Eliza McGill (q.v. with "Fair-Papers" the numbers VI and XIII, where she was the editor, too), who filled it with "entirely original" matter; it was printed by the Courier Steam Printing Establishment. Its price: \$1.00, no other details known.

Sources: Mr. Francis P. Clark, Louisville, Ky.

Locations: Not in ULS. This just mentioned Mr. Clark has a film of v.1 nos 1,3,6 (Ap 12, 14, 17 1852), which he made from the originals owned by the Sisters of Nazareth, in the Archives, Nazareth, Ky.

MAYSVILLE, MASON CO.,

belongs to the Diocese of Covington, the oldest town on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, is a small place with one church: St. Patrick's, a convent and an academy and a parochial school.

MAYSVILLE SENTINEL (1890-1893-?)

It was acc. to Middleton (1893) a general bi-monthly. In 1908 Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt added to Middleton (1908) that it was established in 1890 and edited by Rev. George C. Bealer. From this information we cannot know what kind of publication it was. A parish-paper? then why not called after the name of the church? - A Catholic newspaper? the title would fit for the small city and probably for its surrounding places. In both cases its degree of Catholicity would be "Catholic:lc". Of Rev. Bealer we found in the Cath. Directories that he was from 1889-1893 attached to St. Patrick's church as assistant to its rector, then he was transferred to Nicholasville, Ky., 1893-1907, the paper probably not continued thereafter. Fr. Bealer was as pastor transferred to other places in Ky, died in 1933. See THE WASHINGTON SEMI-ANNUAL following in this chapter, also done by Rev. Bealer and still more problematic.

Details: none known.

Sources: Middleton (1893); and (1908) with additions; - Lucey, III, 139, not having found more. The Filson Club, Louisville: nothing.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

ST. MARY, KY. (MARION COUNTY),

5 miles from Lebanon, had besides the St. Mary's College in 1900 only 120 inhabitants.

- I ST. MARY'S SENTINEL (Mr 4 1882-1901)
- II THE SENTINEL (1902-Je 1917) - interrupted-
- III THE SENTINEL (1927-52)

ST. MARY'S SENTINEL was a "Catholic:lc", bi-monthly (1882-86) a monthly (-1917), a quarterly (1927-52) school-paper, when it ceased its publication. It was published and edited by the students of St. Mary's College* under the direction of their professors .

*This college is one of the oldest in the U.S., only Georgetown (1789) and Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburgh, Md.(1808) are older. It was founded as a boys school in 1819 in Marion Co., 5 miles from Lebanon, 12 miles from the first church in Kentucky, Holy Cross, 5 miles from St. Stephen's, the first residence of Fr. Badin (now Loretto). Fr. Charles Nerinckx' boys school burnt down. He went to Europe for money to rebuild it. But meanwhile Rev. William Byrne established a school on a farm in 1821 which grew to a college. He worked with greatest energy to develop it against all obstacles with the success to have trained 12,000 boys there in twelve years. He died of Cholera in 1833. The year before he had partly retired. In 1833 the Jesuit Fathers took over and made it flourish with students coming from all over the states, particularly from the West and South. When in 1846 the Fathers left for Fordham, the bishop and secular priests continued the college to 1869 (it had to be closed for a time) until the Fathers of the Resurrection took it over. In 1873 Rev. David Fennesry began his successful career as President, and 1897-99 one of the Presidents was Fr. Ignatius Perius, a bright period for the college. He had founded in 1881 the ST. MARY'S SENTINEL (mostly taken from Prof. Lesousky's article).

The first editor from the faculty was Prof. William Lawless, followed in the Fall of 1882 by Professor Thomas Walsh to 1884. He was considered the Catholic poet laureate of Kentucky for many years and we know that he founded in 1887 THE CELTIC REVIEW in Louisville (q.v.), perhaps even in 1886 THE LOUISVILLE TRIBUNE. Of the student editors who became prominent later one could name John B. Morris. (1886/87) later Bishop of Little Rock, or Leonard Carrico (1901/2), later of the faculty of Notre Dame University, or P.J.Kirwin, rector of the cathedral of Galveston.

The paper brought besides college news: poems, essays and stories, matter of historical interests, especially of Catholic history of Kentucky. Under Rev. Ignatius Perius in 1902 ff., the paper grew from four to thirty pages, and also included Father Perius' poetry. Since 1910 Prof. Al. Lesousky had become a contributor. After 35 years it was suspended because of World War One.

As "THE SENTINEL" the college-paper was revived in 1927, with Professor Lesousky as editor-in-chief until 1952. Even Mrs. Lesousky cooperated in many ways. The office of the paper was located in their "White House". In 1952 it could celebrate its 25th anniversary. Getting as a gift the Spring issue of 1952, we saw in it a short story of the college (after Lesousky's article in ILL. CATH. HIST. REVIEW). But 1952 brought also the end of the SENTINEL and Professor Lesousky's editorship. It was followed by THE ALUMNI NEWS. There notices and articles show the enormous success of the college whose former students now fill many important and influential positions in the U.S.

Details: The bi-monthly began with 4 pages of 3 columns, of 8x16 inches, to \$1.00, in 1884 circulating 625 copies; as a monthly in 1886 twelve pages of 10x12 pages grew to 16 pages of 8x11 in 1888, circulating 400 copies, in 1890 only 200. It even became like a magazine with 32 pages and for a time even 50 pages, in size only 6x9 inches, still to \$1.00 and circulated in 1906: 600 copies, in 1906:500 copies, so further on to 1917. After the interruption in 1927 it was published quarterly with 12 pages, 8x12 inches, with a cover picture, illustrated, circulation figures not known. In the whole it had served the college with 35 plus 25 year-volumes.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Ayer (1883-1914); Rowell (1892-96); AM. BENED. LIBRARIES; ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, Ka (Ap 1893); ALPHONSUS LESOUSKY: "Centenary of St. Mary's College," in ILL. CATH. HIST. REVIEW: 4 (1921) 154 ff.; letters from him and gifts of copies (1952 and 1962).

Locations: Not in ULS. St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky.: complete sets. DCU: Winter 1951/52, Spring 1952 (THE ALUMNI NEWS: v.1 no 16 Fall 1958).

WASHINGTON, MASON CO.,

near Maysville, Ky(q.v.),belonging to Covington Diocese. It existed in Kentucky's early history, had a newspaper: UNION, already in 1814, of which even DLC has a copy (Jl 28 1824); later the places named were not in the Catholic Directories (no church), not in the newspaper directories (no paper) and could only be located in the Post Office Library, Washington, D.C., as having been a Post Office in 1889; in 1938 it counted only 500 inhabitants.

THE WASHINGTON SEMI-ANNUAL (1889-? 1893)

It was a "Catholic:2?" semi-monthly society-paper. The same Rev. George C. Bealer who founded the MAYSVILLE SENTINEL (q.v.) in 1890, as an assistant to the rector of the St. Patrick's church in nearby Maysville from 1889-1893, according to Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt of Weltes, Ind., founded THE WASH. SEMI-ANNUAL in 1889 as a society-paper in English. In a setting given above with the place's name, one cannot easily imagine

a society needing a society-paper, even not in Maysville. Perhaps it was only printed in Washington. Rev. Lucey tried, as we did, to explain the MAYSVILLE SENTINELS from the few facts available of this publications existence; but he and we came to no satisfactory result. As we believed for the SENTINEL we also believe for this publication, that it did not survive Rev. Bealer's stay in Maysville to 1893, if it was not doomed earlier.

Details: none known.

Sources: Middleton (1908) addition of Rev. Schmitt; Lucey, III, 139.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- :KY.PRESS Francis P. Clark, "124 Years of Catholic Press"(Ky.) in THE RECORD (we have a clipping, no exact date),1960
- tt:EARLY Rev. W.J.Howlett, "The Early Days of St. Joseph's College at Bardstown,Ky.," ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW:4 (1921) 372-380.
- tt:ST.JOS. Rev. W.J.Howlett, "St. Joseph's, the cathedral church of the diocese of Bardstown,Ky.," ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW:4 (1921) 278-84.
- tt:NERINCKX Rev. W.J.Howlett, LIFE OF REV. CHARLES NERINCKX... FOUNDER...OF LORETTO, Techny,Ill., 1915.
- tt: ST.THOMAS Rev. W.J.Howlett, HISTORICAL TRIBUTE TO ST. THOMAS' SEMINARY AT POPLAR NECK NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY., St. Louis:Herder, 1906.
- BR. KENTUCKY LIBRARY CHECKLIST OF NEWSPAPERS, we used it in DLC, uncatalogued, at the desk of a librarian.
- er Leonard Koester, "German Newspapers published in Louisville," THE AMERICAN-GERMAN REVIEW:20(1954)24-27
- TO,Ky. LORETTO CENTENNIAL DISCOURSES, 1812-1912, St. Louis: Herder, 1913.
- sky Alphonsus Lesousky, "Centenary of St. Mary's College, St. Mary, Ky.," ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW:4 (1921) 154-171.
- n Sr. Agnes Geraldine McGann, NATIVISM IN KENTUCKY TO 1860, Washington, D.C., 1944.
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- Moran Rev. Michael Moran, "The Writings of Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore," RACHS:41(1930) 237-39(his first writings in Kentucky).
- RECORD:1928 THE RECORD, Louisville, "Catholic Journalism in the State of Kentucky," D 13 1928. We have only a copy typed.
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- Ryan:COVINGTON Rev. Paul E. Ryan, HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF COVINGTON, Ky. (Centenary of the Diocese), Covington,Ky., 1953.
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- Webb:CENT. Hon.Ben.J.Webb, THE CENTENARY OF CATHOLICITY IN KENTUCKY, Louisville,Ky.: Charles A. Rogers, 1884.
- Wuest Rev. John B. Wuest,O.F.M., compiler of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ST. BONIFACE PARISH. A HISTORICAL SKETCH, Louisville, 1937.
- NB. We were not able to see the article "50 Jahre deutschen Zeitungs- lebens in Kentucky," (50 years of the existence of German News- papers in Ky.) out of the LOUISVILLE ANZEIGER, My 1 1898; but it was used by Arndt and Olson, whose results we have worked in.

LETTERS OF INFORMATION

Sister M. Alexine,O.S.U., Ursuline Motherhouse or Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville 6, Ky. the daughter of Frank Simon (of the staff to the end of the KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOETE), also familiar with other Catholic papers and periodicals, did much work for us (also sent us books from her father's Library) in 1952, 53, and again in 1962 with 2 letters.

Rev. Jos.D.Gettelfinger, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Lebanon, Ky., wrote us in 1952 about THE MIDLAND REVIEW.

er Jeremiah, C.F.X., Librarian, St. Joseph's Preparatory School, town, Ky., wrote in three letters what he found about the ST. JOSEPH'S GE MINERVA, and connected us with Sr. Matilda, in 1952.

r Matilda Barrett, archivist of the Motherhouse of the Sisters of to, Loretto, Nerinx P.O., Ky., gave us a detailed typed list of all oldings of Catholic papers of her library in 1952 and more information in 1962 about the school-papers of the Loretto Academy.

.J. Lesousky, Professor in St. Mary's College, St. Mary, Ky., was for years editor-in-chief of the College school-paper THE SENTINEL; he us copies and all information we needed, also his judgement about publications.

Paul E. Ryan at the Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption, Covington, informed us about different doubtful items in 1955 (q.v. his book Bibliography).

Wm. H. Zahner of THE RECORD, Louisville, answered our letter with a of the paper's history made in 1928, and in 1953.

. Ramona Mattingly, S.C.N., Motherhouse of the Sisters of Nazareth, eth, Ky., gave us in 1952 a list of their holdings of Catholic items ther information.

ilson Club, Louisville, Ky., through its curator Miss Ludie Kinhead 52, and through its secretary Mr. Richard H. Hill in 1953, answered etters in detail, especially valuable because they checked the VILLE CITY DIRECTORY which we in the Library of Congress have only plete, for exact dates. We were not able to check the FILSON CLUB ERLY REVIEW.

rancis P. Clark (q.v. also Bibliography) owns a Library and an Archiv is Ecclesiastical Microfilm Service, 2214 Date St., Louisville, Ky. E d a great interest in our search and helped us greatly in finding r information, even new items; since he has continued his research ll be able to correct and supplement later this preliminary study.

e very grateful to all those mentioned above because few states ded us so well with information as did the correspondents from cky.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: KENTUCKY

Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
E	The Bulletin	Lebanon (Ft.Wayne,Ind.)	mo	soc-p	2	Ja 1887-1893 Ja 1894-1899
	The Bully Times -	Bardstown -		see Utopia		
E	The Catholic Advocate [I]	Bardstown Louisville	w	n	1a	Fl3 1836-Ja 30, 1841 F 6 1841-J1 21, 1849
E	The Cath.Advocate [II] Louisv.Cath.Adv. Central Cath. Adv. The Cath.Adv. [III] see:The Midland Rev.&Cath.Adv.	Louisville	w	n	1a 1c	Je26 1869-Je 11, 1870 Je18 1870-Je 8, 1879 Je15 1879-My 29,1890 Je 5 1890-N 1899 D 7 1899-1901
	The Cath.Guardian -	Louisville -		see The Guardian		
	The Celtic Review -	Louisville -		see The Louisville Tribune		
	The Central Cath.Adv. -	Louisville -		see The Catholic Advocate [II]		
	Christmas Chimes -	Louisville -		see "Fair-Papers"		
	The Cider Press -	Bardstown -		see Utopia		
	Daily Church Appeal -	Lexington -		see Lexington Ch. Appeal		
E	Emmanuel also at	(St.Meinrad,Ind Cincinnati,Ohio New York, City Covington	mo	soc-p dev.m.	2 1c	1895-D 1896 Ja 1897-D 1902 Ja 1903-1965+) 1895-1905

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
4	E	The Eurodelphian	Bardstown	mo?	sch-p	lc	prior-1934-?
<hr/>							
		"Fair Bote":					
5	G	Taeglicher Fair Bote	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	1866
6	G	Fair Bote, der Zweite	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	1867
7	G	Der Fair Bote	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	1871
<hr/>							
		"Fair-Papers":					
8	E	The Orphan Casket	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Oct 1845
9	E	The Orphan Casket	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Oct 7-11 1846
10	E	The Orphan Fair Casket	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	N 20-25 1848
11	E	The Christmas Chimes	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	N 26-N 1 1849
12	E	Orphan's Christmas Carol	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	D 26-31 1855
13	E	The Orphan's Garland	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Ag 31-S 5 1857
14	E	The Orphan's Casket	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	N 5-10 1860
15	E	The Orphan's Appeal	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	F 1-6 1864
16	E	The Orphan's Appeal	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Ja 15-20 1866
17	E	Mirror of the Fair	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	N 26-30 1866
18	E	Mirror of the Fair	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	D 18-22 1867
19	E	The Orphan's Garland	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Ja 31-F 5 1870
20	E	The Orphan's Garland	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	N 25-30 1872
21	E	The Orphan's Garland	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	D 11-15 1877
<hr/>							
22	E	The Guardian	Louisville	w	n	1a	Myl 1858-Je 22 1861
<hr/>							
23	G	Katholischer Glaubensbote	Louisville	w	n	1a	Ap 14 1866-N 22 1923
<hr/>							
24	E Ir	Kentucky Irish-American	Louisville	w	n	3	Jl 4 1896-1920 then not Cath. (-1962+)
<hr/>							
25	E	Lexington Church Appeal Daily Church Appeal, v.2	Lexington "	d	fair-p	lc	D 19-23 1864 D 25-31 1866
<hr/>							
26	E	Loretto Chimes	Loretto (P.O.Nerinx)	mo	sch-p	lc	O 1896-?
<hr/>							
27	E	Loretto Magazine	Loretto	mo	sch-p	lc	Myl 15 1898-Je 1916
<hr/>							
28	E	"Loretto school-paper": no name	Loretto	mo?	sch-p	lc	betw.1927 and 32, shortlived

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
29	G	Louisville Argus	Louisville	w	n	3	Je 2 1892
30	E	The Louisv. Cath. Family Guide	Louisville	ann	cal	lc	early 188
31	G	Der Louisv. Telegraph	Louisville	w	n	3	1876-77 o
32	E Ir	The Louisv. Tribune The Celtic Review	Louisville	w	n	3	1886 1887-18
33	E	Maysville Sentinel	Maysville	bi-m	n?	lc	1890-1893
-		The Meddler	- Bardstown	-	see Utopia		
34	E	The Meteor	Louisville	d	fair-p	lc	Ap 9-14 1
35	E	Midland Review Midl. Rev. & Cath. Advocate (see Cath. Ad., III)	Lebanon Louisville	w	n	lc	Ap 28 1896 My 6 1897- D 14 1899-
-		Minerva	- Bardstown	-	see St. Joseph's College		
-		Mirror of the Fair	Louisville	-	see "Fair - Papers"		
-		Monthly Bulletin	- Lebanon	-	see The Bulletin		
36	E	New Cathedral Chimes	Covington	bi-w bi-w	par-p n	lc la	My 2-0 31 N 1894-Ap
37	E	Normal Greetings	Loretto	qu	sch-p	lc	N 1 1897-M
38	E	The Record	Louisville	mo w	mag n	la la	F 15 1879-A Ag 13 1881
39	E	St. Charles Monthly	Louisville	mo	par-p	lc	F 1894-F 1

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
40	E	The St. Francis Bulletin & Mo. Messenger	Louisville	mo	mag soc-p	1b 2	prior to 1890;-95
41	E	The St. Joseph's Coll. Minerva	Bardstown	mo	mag	2	O 1834-S 1835
42	E	St. Mary's Sentinel The Sentinel - - - - - The Sentinel	St. Mary	bi-m mo qu	sch-p	1c	Mr 4 1882-1901 1902-Je 1917 interrupted Mr 1927-1952
43	G	Sankt Josephs Glöck- lein	Louisville	w	par-p	1c	Mr 19 1895;n.s My 1 1895-1916-?
44	G	Sankt Martinus Bote	Louisville	mo	par-p	1c	1895?96-1901-? 1905
-	G	Der Sendbote... also at	(Cincinnati, Ohio Covington	mo	dev mag	1b	Ja 1874-1947) Ja 1874-1901/2
45	E	The Stylus	Louisville	d	fair-p	1c	F 20-Mr 2 1889
-		Taeglicher Bote -	Louisville	-	see "Fair Bote"		
-	G +E	Teacher and Organist	(Cincinnati, Ohio Covington (St. Francis, Wis	mo	educ music mag	1c	Ap 1889-1900/1) 1901 - 1908 1908-Je 1910
46	E	Utopia The Cider Press The Bully Times The Meddler	Bardstown	?mo	sch-p	1c	in 1850's in 1850's 1860/61-war 1865?-?1867
47	E	Vesper Bell	Louisville	d	fair-p	1c	Ap 12-17 1852
48	E	The Washington Semi- Annual	Washington	s-ann, ?	soc-p	?2	1889-?1893

Conclusion

<u>Number:</u>	48 + 1 (from St. Meinrad) + 2 (from Cinc.)	51
<u>Language:</u>	English (of which 2 are "Irish" and one of the German was partly English)	41
	German (of which one was partly English)	<u>10</u>
		51
<u>Places:</u>	Lebanon (one to Ft. Wayne; one to Louisville)	2
	Bardstown (one to Louisville)	4
	Covington (one from St. Meinrad, then New York, also dated for Cov.; one from Cinc.; another from Cinc., going to St. Francis, Wisc.)	4
	Lexington	1
	Loretto	4
	Louisville (3 later transferred to Louisville)	33
	Maysville	1
	St. Mary	1
	Washington	<u>1</u>
		51
<u>Frequency:</u>	daily (fairs for a week)	21
	bi-weekly	1
	weekly (one later from mo. to w.)	10
	monthly (3 doubtful, one became weekly)	14
	bi-monthly (one became a mo., then qu.)	2
	quarterly (one later became a qu.)	1
	semi-annual	1
	annual	<u>1</u>
		51
<u>Type:</u>	newspaper (later a par-p, and a mag. became a n.)	10
	magazine (one was educational + musical, one devotional, one soc.-p. became a mag. and one mag. a society-paper)	5
	calendar	1
	fair-paper	21
	parish-paper (one became a magazine)	4
	school-paper	7
	society-paper (one doubtful, one became a magazine and a mag. changed to a society-p.)	<u>3</u>
		51
<u>Catholicity:</u>	1: "Catholic by purpose"	
	1a: official diocesan organ (one became a lc, and a lc became a la)	5
	1b: published by an Order	2
	1c: by a priest or layman (one became a la, a la became a lc)	36
	2: "Catholic by attitude" (one doubtful)	4
	3: "Catholic by national tradition"	<u>4</u>
		51

Holdings in the State of Kentucky:

As far as we know them, they are comparatively rich, thanks to some convents and Mr. Clark (see addresses with "Letters", end of "Special Bibliography").

KyLo (Free Pub. Libr.) The Record.

KyU (Univ. of Ky.) micro-film of Loretto Magazine.

Seminary of St. Pius X, Earlangar, Ky.: film of New Cathedral Chimes.

St. Joseph's College, Bardstown: St. Joseph's College Minerva.

St. Mary's College, St. Mary, Ky.: The Sentinel.

Office of Kentucky Irish American: this paper.

Chancery Office or Diocesan Archives of Louisville: Cath. Advocate I; Cath. Adv. II; The Record.

Ursuline Motherhouse or Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville: Katholischer Glaubensbote; Louisville Argus; Louisville Cath. Family Guide; Sankt Josephs Glücklein.

Motherhouse of Srs. of Loretto, Loretto, P.O. Nerinx: Cath. Advocate I; St. Joseph's College Minerva; the Loretto Chimes; the Loretto Magazine, now with Mr. Clark; The Guardian; Louisville Cath. Family Guide; The Meteor.

Motherhouse of Srs. of Nazareth, Nazareth, Ky., or its College: Cath. Advocate I; II; Central Cath. Adv.; The Midland Review & Cath. Adv.; Eurodelphian Banner; Lexington Church Appeal; The Christmas Chimes; Orphan's Christmas Carol; The Orphan's Garland 1857, 1872, 1877; The Orphan's Appeal 1864, 1866; The Guardian; Louisville Cath. Family Guide; The Record; The Vesper Bell.

Mr. F.P. Clark, Louisville, in his archives or Library; Cath. Advocate I; New Cathedral Chimes & its micro-film; film of Kath. Glaubensbote, and Louisville Argus; film of Lexington Church Appeal; The Loretto Magazine and its film; films of Central Cath. Advocate; of Christmas Chimes, of Orphan's Christmas Carol, of Orphan's Garland 1857, 72, 77; of Orphan's Appeal 1864, 66; The Guardian; Louisville Family Guide; The Records & complete film; St. Charles Monthly; Sankt Martinus Bote; The Stylus & film; film of The Vesper Bell.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

1827..?1834..1834..1836..1845..1849..1850's..1852..1858									
<hr/>									
"Loretto Sch-P"									
Lor., betw.									
1827-32, short	X...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Eurodelphian Banner									
Ba, ?-1834-?1848	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
St. Jos.'s Coll. Minerva									
Ba, O 1834-S 1835		XX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Cath. Advocate [I]									
Ba + Lo, F 13 1836; F 6 1841-?49			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				..	..
<hr/>									
"Fair-Papers" (Orphan's Casket...)									
Lo, 1845...1877-?						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX...			
<hr/>									
Meteor									
Lo, Ap 9-14 1849					X		..	..
<hr/>									
Utopia, etc.									
Ba, in 1850's...-?1867							XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX...		
<hr/>									
Vesper Bell									
Lo, Ap 12-17 1852								X..	
<hr/>									
The Guardian									
Lo, My 1 1858-Je 22 1861									XXXX
<hr/>									
XXX									
<hr/>									
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900				
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o				
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Lexington Church Appeal;		X							
Daily Church Appeal			X						
Lex, D 19-23, 1864; D 25-31, 1866									
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"Fair Bote": 3 titles									
Lo, 1866, 1867, 1871		XX	X						
<hr/>									
Kath. Glaubensbote									
Lo, Ap 14 1866-N 22 1923									
<hr/>									
Cath. Advocate [II], Lo, Je 26 1869-70XX									
Louisville Cath. Ad., Je 18 1870-79		XXXXXXXXXX							
Central Cath. Ad., Je 15 1879-My 29 1890			XXXXXXXXXXXXX						
Catholic Advocate [III] Je 5 1890-N 1899				XXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Midland Rev. & Cath. Ad. D 7 1899-1901					XX-1901				
<hr/>									
Der Sendbote..., from Cinc, (1874-1947)									
also in Cov. Je 1874-1901/2					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1901/2				
<hr/>									
Der Louisville Telegraph									
Lo, 1876-77 or 78			XX?						
<hr/>									
The Record,									
Lo, F 15 1879-1962+					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1965+				
<hr/>									
St. Mary's Sentinel; Sentinel;									
St. Mary, Mr 4 1882-Je 1917;					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1917				
1927-52									1927-52

	1880 o123456789o	1890 o123456789o	1900 o123456789o
Louisville Tribune; The Celtic Review Lo, 1886-; 1887-89		XXXX	
The Bulletin Leb, Ja 1887-93; (to Ft. Wayne, Ind., Ja 1894-99)		XXXXXXXX	
Louisville Cath. Family Guide Lo, early 1887		X	
Washington Semi-Annual Wash., 1889-?93		XXXXX	
Stylus Lo, F 20-Mr 2 1889		X	
St. Francis Bulletin and Mo. Mess. Lo, prior to 1890-95		?XXXXXX	
Maysville Sentinel Maysville, 1890-93-?		XXXX?	
Louisville Argus Lo, Je 2 1892-0 1923		XXXXXXXXXX-1923	
St. Charles Monthly Lo, F 1894-F 1897-?		XXXX2	
New Cathedral Chimes Cov, My 2 1894-Ap 1896		XXX	
Sankt Josephs Glöcklein Lo. (Mr 19) or My 1 1895-1916-?		XXXXXX-1916?	
Emmanuel (from St. Meinrad, Ind.+Cinc.+New York, 1895-1965+) also dated for Cov, 1895-1905		XXXXXX-1905	
Sankt Martinus Bote Lo, 1895/96-1901-?1905		XXXXXX-?1905	
Loretto Chimes Lor, O 1896-?		X?	
Midland Review; Midl. R. & Cath. Advocate Leb; Lo; Ap 28 1896; My 6 1897-D 7 1899; D 14 1899-Je 1901		XXXXX-1901	
Normal Greetings Lor, N 1 1897-My 1898-?		XX?	
Loretto Magazine Lor, My 15 1898-Je 1916		XXX-1916	
Kentucky Irish-American Lo, Jl 4 1898-about 1920, then not Cath. anymore-1962+)		XXX-1920	
Teacher and Organist (from Cinc. Ap 1889-1900/1) Cov, also dated for that city 1901-1908 (to St. Francis, Wis.)			1901-8

Conclusion: Kentucky, different from other States, began its Catholic periodical publications with two school-papers, its third, being a magazine, even preceding the first newspaper (1836) and was followed by "Fair-Papers", little dailies for one week, and other school-papers (in the 1850's). The first weekly newspaper mentioned, the CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] was an early diocesan paper, interrupted in 1849 for 8 years, but in 1858 continued as GUARDIAN and CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [II] and [III] the

function of which was shifted over to THE RECORD. Taking these papers as one line, the latter is today the oldest paper with 107 years, even by itself with 86 years and the only Kentucky Catholic paper surviving to 1965 ff. The German Catholics were served from 1866 onward by the weekly newspaper KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE, reaching the age of 57 years. No other publication existed longer than 31 years (the LOUISVILLE ARGUS of 1892). Unique, for a few States like Kentucky, no other foreign group was strong enough to start a paper of their own, besides the Irish, who had two publications but printed in the English language. The Northern part of Kentucky bordering on Ohio, was connected more with Cincinnati papers and magazines; Covington began a publication of its own only in 1894.

"FIRSTS":

1. The nameless "Loretto School Paper" was - as far as we can see not having completed 4 of 48 States - the First Catholic school-paper in the U.S. when appearing between 1827 and 32, certainly the first in Kentucky. It soon was followed by THE EURODELPHIAN BANNER, prior to 1834.
2. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE MINERVA (not a school-paper) was the first Catholic Magazine in Kentucky, one of the first in the U.S., starting in O 1834 in Bardstown.
3. CATHOLIC ADVOCATE [I] was the first Catholic newspaper, a weekly, in Kentucky, on F 13 1836, first in Bardstown, 1841 in Louisville.
4. "Fair-Papers" like the ORPHAN CASKET, dailies for a week, were known to be published in Kentucky in O 1845 in Louisville.
5. KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE was the first German Catholic newspaper, a weekly, in Kentucky, on Ap 14 1866 (Louisville).

"OLDEST" and "CURRENT":

THE RECORD 86 years old in 1965 and still published.

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*There are added abbreviations of their designations:

1 bio: biographical sketch	6 hi: historical sketch
2 col: columnist	7 mgr: manager
3 con: contributor	8 pri: printer
4 ed: editor	9 pro: proprietor
5 f: founder	10 pub: publisher
11 sp: sponsor	

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF OHIO

The territory of Ohio was first a part of the possessions of Spain but the Spaniards did not colonize it. The first explorers came from Canada, from Lake Erie to the South and the West. De la Salle may have been the first white man in 1669 who followed the Ohio river prior to the trappers and traders who established stations along it. Expeditions were sent from Quebec, announcing the sovereignty of France over the regions passed; with them probably was a chaplain, Rev. Joseph de Bonnecamp, S.J., the first priest offering a mass in Southern Ohio (1749). The year 1751 saw another Jesuit establishing the first mission station at Sandusky. The British were sending rival traders to the Ohio Valley, what was finally to lead to the English-French clash in 1763. Ohio was then declared a part of the U.S. Northwest territory in 1783; from 1786 onward companies began to organize American settlements in Ohio. In 1790 a Benedictine priest came with French refugees to the settlement Gallipolis, but not for long. After the War of Independence all priests had left Ohio, slowly the ecclesiastical jurisdiction began now to work, changing from Quebec to Baltimore, especially a problem after Ohio's Statehood was accepted in 1803, when the real settlement started, with such rapidity, that in 1810 already 9 places in Ohio had a secular newspaper, in 1821 even 41.

From 1808-21 Ohio belonged to the newly created diocese Bardstown, Ky. From there Rev. Stephen T. Badin also visited Ohio, so did Kentucky's first Bishop Flaget. He sent as missionary (1810 ff.) Rev. Edward D. Fenwick. He said mass for 13 families in Somerset and penetrating the forests west of the Allegheny mountains visited other Catholic settlers. From Somerset as headquarter, he was joined by his nephew Rev. Nicholas D. Young (ordained in 1817). A loghouse as chapel and rectory was built in 1818 and a second chapel in Lancaster.

Rev. Edward Dominic Fenwick, born in Maryland (1768) of English parents, early an orphan, educated in Belgium, entered the Dominican Order, was ordained in 1793; in 1804 he came to America and founded in Springfield, Ky. the first Dominican Order in 1806, released from his Superiorship, he became the "Apostle of Ohio". Somerset became the second Dominican convent, still later important for publishing i.e. THE ROSARY.

In the Central West new dioceses were needed; Cincinnati was chosen in 1821 with Rev. Fenwick as Bishop; later Detroit in 1841, Louisville in 1848, Vincennes in 1849, Covington and Saut Sainte Marie in 1853, Fort Wayne in 1858.

CINCINNATI

This place was founded in 1790, in 1793 its first newspaper: THE SENTINEL OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY. In 1800 it had 750 inhabitants, was visited in 1811 by Bishop Flaget; the Catholics were mostly Irish. In 1819 a chapel was built two miles outside. Bishop Fenwick moved it to the town. He needed priests, went to Rome, returned with Rev. Friedrich

Rese, a German for the German Catholics, keeping them or bringing them back to their faith. In 1824 he founded a congregation which grew until 1833 to 5,000 members.

The bishop began to build St. Peter's cathedral (1826) and started a seminary in 1828 with three students: one was Henni(q.v. later the founder of the WAHRHEITS-FREUND), another Kundig (both later important for Milwaukee). The seminary, St. Francis Xavier's, was then called Athenaeum in 1829, was also a college in 1831, then 13 students. The "U.S.Cath.Miscellany" of South Carolina announced on O 17, 1831 its scholastic exercises.

Of about 24,000 inhabitants in 1829 about 3,000 were Catholics. Schools were founded and Sisters called to teach the children. The progress of the Catholics aroused the non-Catholics who began to attack in their newspapers the Catholic Faith. To answer, THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH was founded on O 22, 1831 as a distinct Diocesan paper, the second in the U.S. The diocese worked now with 24 priests for 22 churches and more congregations, says Bishop Fenwick in a letter in D 1831.

Ohio was opened more for settlements when two canals were built between 1825 and 1845, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River; railroads were built from 1836 onward. More immigrants came, first as workers, then using the new transportation means to come deeper into the Western territories. In 1832 Fr. Henni was pastor in Canton, Fr. Young in Lancaster, Fr. Gabriel Richard in Detroit. Bishop Fenwick, visiting him, heard shortly after that he was a victim of cholera; he was stricken, too, on his way home. He died on S 26, 1832. His death was strongly felt in the diocese. He had performed an enormous work during his life of labor, zeal and charity. Rev. Rese took over the administration until a new bishop would come, or until he himself was made bishop of Detroit (1833).

The second bishop in Cincinnati was John Baptist Purcell*(1833-83).

*Born in Ireland of poor parents but of good schooling, he came to America, 18 years old, studied in Emmitsburg and with Sulpicians in Paris, returned as Professor to Emmitsburg until he was called as bishop in 1833.

He found in Cincinnati one church, two nearby, 13 in the country, nine of them belonged to the Dominicans of Somerset; 14 priests cared for 6-7,000 Catholics, growing to 50,000 until 1844. Fr. Henni was called to Cincinnati for the new German Holy Trinity parish (1834). The bishop invited Redemptorists from Europe, Jesuits from St. Louis, Franciscans from Munich and Fathers of the Precious Blood (q.v. with Carthage in the text). Until 1844 70 churches and 50 stations served the people. The bishop experienced a revival of prejudices and needed to defend the Church against the attacks of the Baptist minister Alexander Campbell (1836); the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH could report the bishop's victory (Ja 31 1837). In the following ten years all Catholic papers were engaged

in the same defence, the JESUIT of Boston, the SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY in St. Louis, Philadelphia's CATHOLIC HERALD, Washington's CATHOLIC JOURNAL, Kentucky's CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, still in 1840 the NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. Year after year the bishop visited his diocese, and THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH published the results in its pages. Institutions and schools were started; St. Peter's cathedral was finished in 1840; the bishop made also the German Catholic paper, DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND, which had been started on J1 20 1837, edited by Johann Martin Henni, an official diocesan paper. Fr. Henni's pastoral letters were masterpieces. As coadjutor the bishop had Rev. S.H. Rosecrans (q.v. with CATH. TELEGRAPH) until he became bishop of Columbus.

From the Cincinnati diocese others were created: in 1847 Cleveland for the Northeastern part, in 1848 Louisville, in 1849 Vincennes. In 1850 Cincinnati was made an Archdiocese; Covington, Ky, a diocese, which, geographically so close, remained connected with the Catholic papers of Cincinnati. In 1849 members of the Society of Mary arrived from Bordeaux, started a boarding school in Dayton which developed to a university in 1920. St. Xavier College in Cincinnati was in charge of Jesuit Fathers since 1840, became a university, too, in 1920. The Franciscans opened a college to recruit vocations and founded a monastery in 1858; seven churches had Franciscan pastors. Cincinnati counted in 1860 sixteen churches, five of them German. Many Germans had arrived after 1827, most of them Catholics; a group of them from Westphalia founded the place Minster with a parish and resident priest in 1836. More Germans arrived from Pennsylvania for industrial opportunities. The New York Catholic publishing house Benziger opened in 1856 a branch in Cincinnati and published English and German books and periodicals:

1857 Cinc. Hinkender Bote	1884 Cath. Home Almanac
1864 bought Katholisches Schulblatt	1885 Unsere Zeitung (juvenile)
1865 Marien Kalender	1898 Our Boys' & Girls' Own
1865 pub. Wahrheits-Freund	1899 Our Boys' & Girls' Annual
1874 Cath. Book News	1899 Alte und Neue Welt.

In 1868 a part of the Archdiocese was made the Diocese of Columbus. The State of Ohio had a strong temperance movement but it did not show up in any "Catholic" temperance periodical. In 1871 Holy Cross Fathers from Notre Dame opened St. Joseph's College. A center for devotional periodicals became the Franciscan monastery: in 1874 the SENDBOTE, in 1892 the FRANZISKUS BOTE, in 1893 the ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER. The Catholic publishing house Pustet founded a branch in Cincinnati and published from New York: SANCT FRANCISCI GLÖCKLEIN KALENDER and the GLÖCKLEIN KALENDER. Archbishop Purcell recommended as a juvenile periodical the KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND, published in Chicago (1877 ff.); Cincinnati had no juvenile magazine prior to 1898.

The Archbishop's health failed after the financial crash of 1878 which hit him as well as his brother Msgr. Edward Purcell (q.v. CATH. TELEGRAPH) 500 churches had been built in the diocese for 450,000 Catholics, of which 85,000 were living in Cincinnati; 450 priests cared for them. In 1883 Archbishop Purcell died.

Archbishop William Henry Elder followed Purcell. He had already taken over the administration of the diocese in 1878 and tried heroically to repay the debt of \$400,000. He had been a student of Purcell's in Emmitsburg. He came poor to the diocese and died in 1904, just as poor.

CLEVELAND

The Northern section's history, already mentioned with its first chapel in 1751, tells us about Moses Cleveland's founder of a place in 1796, later called after him: Cleveland. Its growth was first handicapped by Indian raids. But it grew rapidly when the canal was built from 500 inhabitants to the double of that number in one year. Missionaries came to the Northern part, too, Fr. Fenwick and Fr. Young. The former established the first church in Dungannon in 1820. In 1833 the Northwestern part was taken away as the Diocese of Detroit. To the Northeastern part came Irish and German Catholics as laborers of the canals and the railroads. They seldom saw a priest. Bishop Purcell sent them Rev. J.I. Mullon, also John Martin Henni (1831-34) and William J. Horstmann (1835-43). The bishop commissioned the Redemptorist Fathers to take charge of the widely scattered flock. In Cleveland John Dillon was the first resident priest in 1835, followed by others, by Fr. P. McLaughlin in 1845, preventing in Cleveland Nativism by answering the attacks in the local paper. Here and in the country seven Fathers of the Precious Blood cared especially for the German Catholics.

In 1847 Cleveland was made a See for Northern Ohio, the first bishop was Louis Amadeus Rappe (-1870), from France, ordained in 1829, having worked first in Toledo. He found in his diocese 10,000 Catholics, 42 churches and 27 priests; Cleveland had a population of 14,000 of which the Catholics mostly were Irish or German. In 1839 a church had been built "St. Mary's on the Flats." The bishop made Rev. Louis de Goesbriand his Vicar General and pastor of St. Mary's; he built a temporal frame church in 1848 and St. John's cathedral in 1852; he brought from Rome more priests and five seminarians for his new seminary, opened in 1848. Sisters arrived for teaching school. More Germans, Bohemians (1865 ff.), also Poles came to Cleveland, all wanting churches of their own. The bishop was able to get Franciscans and Jesuits; he was a strong advocate of total abstinence, he also wanted to Americanize the foreigners in using the English language in the churches. Complaints about his administration came to Rome. Deeply wounded after an unselfish service of 40 years, he resigned, went to Vermont where De Goesbriand had become bishop, to help Msgr. Druon whom we know as a part-owner of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIAN in St. Albans. He died in 1877.

In 1872 Richard Gilmour became the second bishop of Cleveland (-1891). Prior to 1872 Cleveland had not produced any Catholic periodical. Since 1850 the diocese had adopted the Cincinnati CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH as the official paper. But in 1872 four attempts were made: THE CATHOLIC MIRROR, THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, THE CELTIC INDEX and the German COLUMBIA. The first two were failures in their first year, the German lived to 1897, the Irish-English came after two years in financial trouble, was purchased

by the bishop who made a diocesan paper out of it with a new name: THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE (Jl 4 1874). He himself was the author of books, his "National Catholic Series of Readers" was a standard work in schools for 40 years. He was a "clear headed logician, keen debater, a courteous gentleman" (Hynes). Attacked by the LEADER (1873/74), a controversy followed. He organized "The Catholic Central Association" uniting all societies, supported the founding of schools. In 1878 he made the first attempt to collect data of Catholic history in his archives. He found foreign priests for new churches, and left after 19 years a prosperous diocese behind him.

In 1892 Ignatius F. Horstmann, already mentioned above as a missionary in Ohio, was made the third bishop (-1908). Born in Philadelphia (1840), he studied in the American College in Rome, was ordained in 1865, taught as Professor in St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia, became chancellor of its diocese (1885). He was a learned and kind man, upholder of all good movements. He had introduced the Paulists with their "Apostolate" for non-Catholics (1895), and had established St. John's College in Toledo. Of the foreigners who arrived after 1891 were more Slovaks, then Italians, Hungarians, Catholic Greeks, Lithuanians, all needing churches and priests. The bishop could count in 1896 for 100,000 Catholics, mostly of the laboring class, of which two-fifths were foreign born, ten English churches and the following 23:

German	7	Slovak	2	Ukrainian	1	Hungarian	1
Bohemian	4	Italian	2	Greek	1		
Polish	3	Lithuanian	1	French	1		

For this high number of Catholic Foreigners was the number of Catholic foreign periodicals in no proportion. Mostly it needed as founders one energetic and gifted man (q.v. in 1881 for the JUTREZNKA, or the STIMMEN DER WAHRHEIT in 1875; or JEDNOTA in 1891 with also a calendar, POLONIA W AMERYCE in 1895 and the MAGYARORSZÁGI...).

Further on arrived in the diocese Irish and German agricultural immigrants (1860 ff.), joined by Slavic races (again in 1870 ff. and in 1895 ff.), the Italians mostly as factory workers. Few periodicals helped them, not even in Toledo where one early French paper was concerned with those early immigrants.

COLUMBUS

The early history is identical with that of Southern Ohio and Cincinnati. In 1836 the Catholics of Columbus were not able to collect money for a church. Only in 1843 the first church was finished, St. Remigius. It had a resident priest. Holy Cross' church followed in 1844, St. Patrick's in 1850. In 1868 when Columbus was made a diocese with Sylvester H. Rosecrans as first bishop (q.v. with CATH. TELEGRAPH) he had to govern 40,000 Catholics with the help of 43 priests who were in charge of 41 churches and 23 chapels in 63 places. Columbus had two German and one English church and four chapels. Catholics were of Irish, German, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, Lithuanian and Slave ancestry. The bishop

founded a seminary, St. Aloysius' and began to build a cathedral, which was finished in 1878. He, experienced in journalistic work, also founded THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN (Ja 1874) which was "the property of the diocese and was edited very ably by him as long as he lived. He secured the paper "a religious tone and character" (Hartley). He had the help of two of his students from St. Mary's Seminary in Cincinnati, the Fathers L. W. Mulhane and Clarke as assistant priests as well as for his journalistic work. Both did some editorial writing for the paper and especially chronicled "The Church in Columbus". Fr. D.A. Clarke also wrote the Catholic part in Lee's HISTORY OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS. Bishop Rosecrans died in 1878.

Only in 1880 followed the second bishop, John Ambrose Waterson. He brought the diocese spiritual and material progress, but was overworked. Financial anxiety broke down his health, he died in 1899.

Of Catholic periodicals, founded in Columbus, only a juvenile magazine, THE LITTLE CRUSADER (1822) was attempted, an Irish paper, IRISH-AMERICAN TIMES (1886-88), another juvenile periodical, CATHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE (1893) and later, in 1910, the CATHOLIC FORESTER of 1893 was transferred to Columbus.

OHIO'S FOREIGNERS

The Irish with their high percentage of Catholics did not try very hard to have papers of their own besides two shortlived attempts in Cincinnati in 1876 one in Cleveland, one in Columbus; They seemed satisfied with the English ones also taking care of Irish affairs.

The Negroes started one of the very few papers in their Catholic interests in 1884 in Cincinnati, moved it to Detroit and kept it cleverly alive for 15 years.

The Polish of Cleveland created 2 papers, 1881-1961? and 1891-1938.

The Slovak people of Cleveland founded their Catholic paper in 1891, also a calendar, moved both to Middletown, Pa., the first still alive in 1965.

The French were not able to start Catholic papers, besides one in Toledo, from 1860-83.

The Hungarians began very late (1895), numerous enough in Cleveland to support a paper, it lasted a long time (-1961?).

The German periodical publications, mostly in Cincinnati, flourished from the beginning, see following the output during 42 years:

1837-1907	Wahrheits-Freund	newspaper
1849-50	Königin des Westens	? newspaper
1851-54	Volksbote	newspaper
1857-79	Cinc. Hinkender Bote	calendar
1864-?69	Katholisches Schulblatt	educational magazine
1865-70?	Cinc. Marien-Kalender	calendar
1873-?	Sankt Josephs Blatt	pastoral magazine
1873-74?	Maria Hilf	juvenile magazine
1873-1955	Wächter; Ohio Waisenfreund	society and newspape
1874-1947	Sendbote...	devotional magazine
1874-1965+	Caecilia (later in English)	musical magazine
1874-77	Vereinsbote	society-paper
1879-?	Sterne und Blumen	poetical magazine
and 11 others up to 1900		

From this list one can see the manysided interests of German journalists and their attempts to satisfy their readers.

CANTON

in that time belonged to the Diocese of Cleveland. First settlers had arrived in 1805 for whom in 1806 Canton was laid out, visited by Revs. Fenwick and Young, having the first church in 1823/24, of which Rev. John Martin Henni (q.v. WAHRHEITS-FREUND) was resident pastor in 1829; it got a second church, St. Peter's for the Germans. In A SKETCH OF ST. JOHN'S PARISH, 1823-1923, by Rev. E.P.Graham, Canton, Ohio, 1924, there is a good history of the development, but none of the two following periodicals is mentioned.

CATHOLIC EXPONENT (1891-latest Ag 1895)

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly or then:D 1892: weekly (we suppose), a magazine with some news in it; it was established in 1891 and lasted to 1895, latest to August of that year. First edited and published (acc. to Rowell, 1892) by the Cath. Exponent Pub. Co.; the editor's name was given as Timothee T. O'Malley, probably already the founder in 1891, we suppose. But for 1895 his name is replaced (acc. to Ayer) by Arnold J. Businger as editor, also as publisher. We can only again suppose that O'Malley was somehow dissatisfied, left the paper with the intention to found another, which he did in S 1895, with the title "Catholic Magazine" (q.v.). We lacked the time to check the preserved copies in PPCHi and cannot say anything about its contents.

Details: the monthly began with 8 pages of 11x15 inches, 50 cents; the weekly kept 8 pages, was enlarged to 13x20 inches, \$1.00; in 1893/4 it circulated 1,500 copies, in 1894: 1,600.

Sources: Rowell (1892-1894); Ayer (1893/4, 1895); Lucey:III, 142; Eureka (1893).

Locations: Not in ULS,AN. PPCHi:1891:Oct,Nov.; 1892:My-N, D1,8,22,29; [1893,1894].

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE (S 1895-1900)

This "Catholic:lc", monthly, then in 1886/7 ff.: weekly magazine, was established in S 1895 by Timothee T. O'Malley as editor; the publisher was signed as The Cath. Magazine, but in the second year already O'Malley signed as publisher, too, to the end in 1900. The office was in 57 North Cleveland Ave. We saw v.1 no 6 and 9; there Bishop I.F.Horstman of Cleveland found it "praiseworthy and deserving the hearty support of the Catholics". Its contents consisted of "Catholic Reading", of entertaining matter, topics propagating temperance, society notices, church news and some local news.

Details: as a monthly it had 24 pages of 2 columns, of 8x12 inches, 50 cents, illustrated; as a Thursday weekly it consisted of 8 pages of 13x22 inches, priced \$1.00; its circulation from 1897-99:1593,1543,or 1593 copies.

Sources: Ayer (1897-99); Dauchy (1897,98); Batten (1897); Pettengill (1899); for end-date:1900 compare holdings of PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. PPCHi:kept with newspapers:[1896-1900]; kept with magazines: v.1, no 6,9 (F,My 1896).

CARTHAGENA

belonged to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. Since 1860 the Fathers of the Precious Blood (CPPS) have had their motherhouse there. Their founder Franz Sales Brunner had come with some priests and students to America in 1844, were sent by Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati to Peru, Ohio; from there and nearby places they became missionaries of Northern Ohio, especially for German settlers. Finally they moved to Carthagenia where their St. Charles Seminary had e.g. in 1886: 45 students. In 1922, the Messenger Printing Press was moved from Collegeville, Ind. to Carthagenia, printing also the following periodicals.

For DER BOTSCHAFTER VOM KOSTBAREN BLUT at Carthagenia, Ohio
(N 1922-D 1938) SEE THE MESSENGER OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

For THE MESSENGER OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD at Carthagenia, Ohio
(N 1922+) SEE Collegeville, Ind. (N 1894-O 1922)

This "Catholic:lb", monthly devotional magazine was started in N 1894 together with a German edition DER BOTSCHAFTER VOM KOSTBAREN BLUT in St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Ind. by the Fathers of the Precious Blood. It was also printed there on the "Messenger Printing Press" until the latter with the magazines was moved to the mother-house in Carthagenia, Oct. 1922; continued there in N 1922; the German edition expired with D 1938, the English is current in 1965.

NUNTIUS AULAE (My 1886-?; Ja 1890-98; 1917-1961?)

This German-Latin-English (1917 ff.:English) "Catholic:lb", quarterly clerical magazine for the Society, was established in My 1886, failed (when?), reappeared in Ja 1890-98, unpublished 19 years, then published again 1917-1961?, in each case being an organ of St. Charles Seminary of the Society of the Precious Blood Fathers in their motherhouse, Carthagenia. In My 1886 Rev. Augustine Seifert* founded it, called it in

*born in Tiffin, Ohio, joined the Congregation of the Fathers of the Most Precious Blood, was ordained in 1881, a missionary in Ohio, in 1883 Professor at St. Charles Seminary, also in St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Ind., retired in 1933, died in 1937.

the Prospectus in German: "Aula" and gives his ideal aim:

"To satisfy the...wishes of the members...to publish submitted discussions,...treatises on history,philosophy and dogma, practical questions on liturgy,moral,pastoral theology,...to print it to be accessible to each member...only intended for our own fathers,...a chronicle of the congregation may be added, questions and answers published in the language in which they appear..."

Despite its excellent and impressing beginning it failed, but started again with the same idea, supported by Father Seifert with longer articles and more pages, but only as a semi-annual:

"to assist one another through discussion of burning questions of the day...,to exchange ideas about liturgical practices..., reprinting decisions from European clerical periodicals...,etc."

After an interruption of 19 years, a third series began with the same title, in English, semi-annual, editors were still the fathers, and their Society the publisher, printed with the "Messenger Press"; since N 1922 moved from Collegeville, Ind. to Carthagena, its contents according to the same principles as before.

Details: 1886-:12 pages, quarterly, 1890-:36 pages, s-ann.; 1917 ff.: 6x9 inches(all the time), s-ann. In 1947 appeared an Index volume, 1919-1947, compiled by Rev. Charles Banet, CPPS.

Sources: Of the same helpful Father we received letter and gift of a 1954 copy with the reprints of the founder's Prospectus of 1886 and 1890. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. A RETROSPECT, Chicago, 1916, also a detailed letter of Rev.M.J.Foltz, CPPS of Carthagena in 1951.

Locations: Not in ULS. OCartSC:supposed to have complete set. DCU:v.2 (Ja-Jl 1954).

For PRECIOUS BLOOD MESSENGER at Carthagena, Ohio SEE
MESSENGER OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD (Collegeville, Ind.)

CINCINNATI

the first Diocese (1822-), an Archdiocese (1850-), more q.v. with "Historical Background."

For DIE ALTE UND NEUE WELT at Cincinnati,Ohio (?1899-1943?)
SEE New York, City

This German, "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine, coming since 1866 from Einsiedeln, Switzerland, the publishing house of Benziger Bros., was since ?1899-1943? published as an American edition in U.S., for New York and Cincinnati.

I Cincinnati, Ohio (1884-94)

II Detroit, Mich. (1894-prior to Mr 1899)

AMERICAN CATHOLIC TRIBUNE (1884-prior to Mr 1899)

This "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper for Negroes was established in 1884, changed place of publication from Cincinnati to Detroit in 1894 and went out of existence shortly before Mr 1899.

I. Cincinnati

Alden already listed it by 1886, Ayer in 1887 with more details, editor and publisher: Rudd and Whitson; in 1888 an address was given: 355 Central Ave.; from 1889 onward Daniel A. Rudd was editor and publisher; in 1891 Alden brought (p.93) an advertisement: "THE ACT is the only Catholic paper edited and owned by colored men in the world;" for the United States this seems true. In 1892 the office was 486 Central Ave., and Batten calls it a "local" paper although we doubt it since the title "AMERICAN" CATH. TRIBUNE was chosen, and because of the high circulation figure of 10,000 in that year, though Rowell has only 8,000. In 1893/94 the format became smaller and the circulation lower (7,000), perhaps the reason why Mr. Rudd moved his paper to

II Detroit.

There the CITY DIRECTORY lists it the first time in its v. 1894/5 with 37 Mullet St. as the address. Remaining wholly the same, it seemed to have some success, perhaps the result of keeping an edition in Cincinnati, and in 1894 of the attempt to date it also in Chicago. Ayers figure remains 7,500 to 1899 while Rowell from 1896 to 1900 has "less than 1,000". If the latter is true, even clearly defined in 1897: "combined circulation (Cinc.& Detroit) then one can understand its necessary failure. Arthur Preuss writes in his St. Louis: REVIEW of Mr 1899: "THE ACT, Detroit, did not live up to Mr 1899."

Details: The weekly was published: Friday. 1889 ff.: Saturday, 1894: Thursday to the end, always had four pages, first 24x35 inches, since 1893 of 18x24. The price was always \$2.00. The circulation in 1892 of 10,000 or 8,000 went down in 1893 ff. to 7,000; for the last three years 7,500 were listed as well as less than 1,000; the paper ceased after having produced somewhat more than 10 volumes.

"FIRST": The AMERICAN CATHOLIC TRIBUNE IS IN 1884 THE FIRST JOURNAL IN U.S. made by and for CATHOLIC COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. The next attempt seems to have been the Philadelphia JOURNAL from Ja-S 1892.

Sources: Rowell and Ayer, both (1887-1900); Alden (1886); Dauchy (1890, 95); Remington (1892-95); Eureka (1893); Pettengill (1899); Hoffmann (1891-94; 1895-99); Lucey:II,101; letter of the librarian of Burton Hist. Collection, Detroit who checked the DETROIT CITY DIRECTORY of 1894/5.

Locations: Not ULS,AN. PPChi: [1887-1894]. MiD: 1894/5.

THE ANGELUS MAGAZINE (O 1893-S 1895; n.s. O 1895-?1903)*

*The establishing date came out of a statement of the editor in 1896, that he is three years with the paper: 1893; that it was the month of October seems clear since we saw the copy v.1 no.1, n.s. of O 1895; - the end-date is given by sources as 1899, 1901, even Ayer:1904, which practically means 1903. From the holdings (see at the end), to which volume numbers without dates are added, one cannot conclude the first series beginning, only PPChi gave it correctly.

It was a "Catholic:lc" monthly general magazine, started in O 1893, lasted perhaps to 1903. Its first editor was the Kentuckian, Charles J. O'Malley (a biographical sketch q.v. with MIDLAND REVIEW, Lebanon,Ky.in this same book). The publisher was the Angelus Press Co., letter box 729, Cinc.; the magazine's subtitle said: "an illustrated periodical of art, literature and living issues"; for "adult people"; The editor won good contributors as John J. O'Shea, Dr. Ambrose Faust, Prof.Dr.Austin O'Malley, Fr. Mullaney, Miss Eleanor C.Donnelly, Miss Catherine R.Convay, etc. The ANGELUS was aimed at being

"a Review of Reviews; in its literary and editorial department it will present the cream of current literature, in touch with the thoughts of the hour...confidently that the clergy and laity will support it" (v.1, n.s.no 1).

The magazine came up to that aim. O'Malley's dream was a magazine, not too heavy, not too light. It received warm approval, e.g. from the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (N 2 1895):

"begins its career in a most promising way with a large corps of contributors....a judicious mixture of grave and gay, prose and verse...".

O'Malley left the ANGELUS prior to S 1896; he had already begun in Ap 28 to direct from Cincinnati THE MIDLAND REVIEW,Ky., he moved to Louisville, Ky. His successor, continuing the ANGELUS, was William J. Tobias, who had his office in 31 Longworth St. He remained with the magazine to its end, we suppose. We found a review about the magazine in O 7 1898 in the WEEKLY BOUQUET of Boston, judging it as follows:

"A Catholic mid-monthly, fresh, crisp, sparkling! - discusses issues of the day in a broad, simple, philosophical way, pre-

sents...ably written Catholic topics, strongest fiction, purest poetry, finest illustrations...best contributors..."

Nevertheless the numbers of subscribers became smaller, the magazine was stopped.

Details: only from O 1895: 64 pages, to 2 columns, 7x10 inches in a cover, \$1.00, illustrated; the same way to its end. It circulated in 1896: 4,000, in 1898: 3,000, in 1899 and 1902: 1,500 copies.

Sources: Meehan in CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodicals"; Am. Benedictine Libraries: same as ULS; Lucey IV,210; Dauchy (1898); Rowell (1897-99); Ayer (1896-1904); Batten(1892); Hoffmann (1896-99); Bro.Martin,p.94; Remington (1896-1901); CATH.BOOK NEWS(F 1897); PPCHi:we saw its holdings.

Locations: ULS: DLC:1-2(but lost); KAS: [1]-[3]; MoConA:[1]2; OCX:1-2. PPCHi:v.1,2,3,no 1 (O 1895-O 1897). ODaU:Marian Libr.[1].

For CATHOLIC BOOK NEWS (AT HOME AND ABROAD) at Cincinnati, Ohio and New York, City (q.v.)

This "Catholic:lc" monthly magazine was published by Benziger and Bros. for both places from Ja 1874-1943.

For CATHOLIC COMPANION (1888-1890) at Cincinnati, Ohio
SEE Napoleon, Ohio.

For CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC at Cincinnati, Ohio and New York, City(

This "Catholic:lc" annual almanac or calendar was published by Benziger and Bros. for both places from 1884-1893; called CATH. HOME ANNUAL from 1894-1920?.

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH (O 22 1831-)

merged with CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, Louisville, Ky. (Ag 2 1849) to become THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH AND ADVOCATE (-Mr 27 1852)

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH (Ap 1852-1937)

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH-REGISTER (1937-1965+)

(q.v. THE C.T.ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY ?1862-1936/7?)

This "Catholic:la" (perhaps not for a time after 1881 - only "lc" - but then again "la") weekly newspaper was started by Bishop Edward D. Fenwick on O 22 1831 and is still alive in 1965+ (see a facsimile of title page in CATH.PRESS ANNUAL, 1961). The bishop was also its first

publisher and owner for the diocese. His reasons for founding it were at that moment mainly to have an organ to answer to the ever increasing attacks in non-Catholic papers as well as from the pulpits. For instance in Ag 1831 a Catholic priest needed to answer a Protestant pastor's questions in a four-hour debate. The main aim of a Catholic paper in the first years was therefore to give a clear explanation of the Catholic Faith. The bishop founded the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH as the first paper West of the Alleghany Mountains. He had received from Europe a printing press which was set up in his Seminary: Athenaeum; there on the "Xaverian Press" the paper was to be printed. As first editor acted Rev. James Ignatius Mullan:*

*of the different spellings: Mullin (Foik), Mullen (even in the paper's Diamond History) Mullan is right (acc. to Lamott and to CATH. DIRECTORIES, 1833-35, also Centennial 1931); though in most sources referred to as "James J." is there also given as James Ignatius. - Mullan was a sailor-soldier; converted, he became a priest; in 1831 one of the priests at the Cathedral in Cincinnati, from 1832-34 rector of the Athenaeum, always a great defender of the Church, a noted speaker and a gifted writer. In Ag 1834 he was transferred to St. Patrick's in New Orleans.

He brought out first a PROSPECTUS (S 12 1831) explaining the necessity of having a paper, then its aims (reprinted in the first issues of the paper) and the intention to begin with the paper "as soon as 500 subscribers shall be attained". That was also announced in other papers, e.g. in the U.S.CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCER (Bo) v.3, no 1, 1831, or in the U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY(Charleston,S.C.) on O 15 1831. This latter paper was thought to be not sufficiently extensive enough in the West so a Western paper would be necessary, likewise the cited Boston paper (soon after called: JESUIT) or THE CATHOLIC PRESS of Hartford, Conn. Father Mullan got the help of Mr. Warden and William C. Philipp(latter spelled Phillips as manager) for the start and as an associate, a learned printer, Josue M. Young.*

*He was a well informed man on many subjects. There are two versions about his former years: acc. to Lucey, Young, born in 1808, was impressed by a Catholic friend, a printer, wherefore he converted (1828), added Maria to his name and became a journeying printer with his friend; finally he settled in Cincinnati where he joined the new TELEGRAPH. Under Bishop Purcell he became a priest (1838), finally Bishop of Erie(1854); he died in 1866. - Or in Rev. O'Daniel's book; Bishop Edward D. Fenwick, Cinc., wrote a letter to his brother, Bishop Benedict Joseph, Boston, that he needs seminarians. Sr. Palmzak concluded in her dissertation that the bishop of Boston had sent Young as a seminarian to his brother, and as such worked with the press in the seminary. He would have needed eight years to be ordained (1831-38).

The first issue of THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH came out on a Saturday, 8 pages,

only 9x12 inches, its price: \$2.50, closely printed on excellent paper, local news: about the bishop's work, his Athenaeum, and the Ohio missions, the story of a convert, answers against prejudices; and one advertisement: N. & G. Guilford, bookseller brought a list of Catholic books; no masthead no editor, no publisher, only "printed at the Xaverian Press." Rev. Mullon is only named in the text of the second issue as having a controversy with Rev. Wm.M.Ferry, later a discussion with Rev. Walker, also an answer to the anti-Catholic CINCINNATI JOURNAL which had announced the new "papa! paper" (V.1, p.23). Nearly every further issue found him engaged in fierce battle (see quotations in CATH. PRESS ANNUAL, 1961, p.52. Many miscellaneous notes fill the paper, few foreign news, the Catholic ones as "Letter from Italy"; added an Obituary. The first number was described by THE U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY (O 22 1831):

"its selection and original articles well made and judiciously constructed, its frontpiece of the Valley of the Mississippi (thought to be the area for the paper) its news that the Athenaeum is now open for pupils..."

The issue of Ag 17 1837 has a notice that the 850 copies printed brings an income just enough for the paper. After three months the editor stated the increasing of subscriptions and agents working in Ohio, Mich., Pa., Ky. Md., Mo., Ala. (Ja 1832). The cholera epidemic made it necessary to miss one number, the only issue missed during the life of the paper. Then Bishop Fenwick died on his mission tour in Wooster of cholera; the sad event was written to the paper by Rev. Martin J. Henni (S 27 1832) and published on O 6 1832. Shortly before (S 22) the C.T. wrote about the death of Rev. Gabriel Richard, to which a biographical sketch followed in issue 52, p.414.

Volume two followed the same "prudent outlines..., began to attract attention, to enlighten the people, to win honest minds...(with) its mild and conciliatory tone (O'Daniel, p.406). It took more literary matter (e.g. continued articles on Spanish literature), also scientific topics, but paid little attention to national problems, was not interfering with political questions, brought not much about American and Catholic history. The success of Catholicism on the whole, of the paper particularly in Cincinnati, resulted in fear and jealousy, followed by intolerance and hatred. The controversial task of the paper had to go on: a series of such papers were written by Rev. Stephen Badin*

*born in 1768, left France because of its Revolution (1790) came with Joseph Flaget to America, he to Kentucky, was there the only priest until in 1810 where Kentucky got its first bishop; was a missionary for 54 years mainly around the Mississippi Valley, was in 1836/37 in Cincinnati, wrote for the paper: "To an Episcopalian Friend"; later in 1853 he died in Bishop Purcell's residence in Cincinnati (see also with Kentucky; Badin in Index).

When the new bishop arrived in N 1833, John Baptist Purcell liked the

well established paper, and when Rev. Mullan left in Ag 1834 the Bishop took over the editorial section (acc. to Connaughton, p. XVI), and Mr. Young became its manager. The paper grew in popularity and strength. When the paper brought the famous debate of Bishop Purcell and Rev. Alexander Campbell, a baptist, several hours a day for more than a week, the bishop remained victorious; the paper recording it went from house to house among Protestants and Catholics. In 1838 the bishop, much interested in the education of the children, recommended THE CHILDREN'S CATHOLIC MAGAZINE, which had just started in New York.

In that time, we suppose, since Bishop Fenwick's death, James F. Meline, and after him Mr. O'Hara "of the bookstore" were the publishers until 1838, though O'Hara's name had disappeared and the office changed to the basement of the Athenaeum. When Young, who had been the leading spirit until now, was ordained in 1838, he left, and when the Bishop so often visited his diocese, who did the editing? As publisher, O'Hara was followed by William Beck of Canton, Ohio for a short time in 1839; then William C. Phillips (already had been an aid to Fr. Mullan) took over; he also made the selections, while the editorial section continued to be under the clergy, e.g.:

The bishop's brother, Rev. Edward Purcell*

*Of him was said he was of an autocratic character towards the other priests, otherwise he gave up his good preaching for reasons of personal modesty; he was praised as an editor, his writings being of a high finish, his selections of a marked quality; he practically wrote in 40 years in the paper the Catholic history of Ohio. He knew how to gather good writers for the paper. Before he died he shared the humiliation of his brother during the financial crash of the Archdiocese and retired to a convent.

In his first year with the paper: on D 14 1839, a society was proposed to care also for the finances of the paper, a sort of lay apostolate (Foik), called "Catholic Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge."*

*In v.9, no 13 (Mr 28 1840, the last lines of the C.T.) (so following), brought a notice that this society will have a meeting in the office of the basement of the Athenaeum, Sycamore St.

In no.14 (Ap 9):...THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH is published by the Society..., same address; in My the society announced the opening of a Catholic bookstore, same address; the society was the last time listed as publisher in v.13, no 52 (D 28 1844); ~~Foik~~ did not know its end, Sr. Connaughton believed 1841?; may be because it existed then also the signature: "The Telegraph Company" which e.g. announced in 1842 also to publish books.

The paper, having in Je 1839 56 agents already listed in the paper, for

eleven states, added now Chicago to it. The bishop's brother is on the masthead since Ja 9 1945 as "Very Rev." Edward Purcell, and since then with v.14, no 1 the first time as publishers are printed: Conahan and Bros. Under the management of Charles Conahan the paper was enlarged and made more useful. On My 11 1849 John Hitchler was publisher at 28 Walnut St. The addresses of the paper changed so often (25 times in 100 years) that we mention only some of them.

On Ag 2 1849 THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH absorbed THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE of Louisville, Ky. and took the double title thereafter: THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH AND ADVOCATE until Mr 27 1852, when it assumed its former title (acc. to letter by Graham). On S 13 1849 James McCormick was announced as the new publisher and on O 11 the office was moved to his bookstore, at 255 Main St. On Ja 4 1851 the C.T. was published each Thursday at the "Catholic book depository", Central Ave., and on Ag 9 1851 McCormick published a notice that he would cease to be the publisher. Meanwhile in 1850, when Cincinnati had been made an Archdiocese, the paper had become its official organ; also the Diocese of Louisville, Cleveland, Vincennes and Detroit adopted the paper.

Msgr. E. Purcell was able to procure good contributors, the paper was enjoying a national reputation. With Ag 9 1851 John P. Walsh began as publisher having in 1856 an ad published for his "Catholic School Book Depot," 170 Sycamore St. He changed his office five times. In S 1853 he formed a partnership with J.B. Mahoney until he retired. E. Purcell took in 1854 Rev. Dr. Sylvester Horton Rosecrans* as associate editor:

*Born in Ohio, 1827, he had studied five years in Rome (-1853), returned to Cincinnati, worked zealously for the C.T., a good defender of the Church, rich and clear in his thoughts. He was made in 1862 auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati (the Civil War general Rosecrans was his brother). He died in 1878.

Perhaps he ceased to work for the paper when he became rector of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary in 1859, but it seems rather he, at least, helped until 1861 because we found only for 1862 a new associate editor, R.E. Farrell, who remained three years (still on the masthead of Ap 19 1865). If it was under Rosecrans or under Farrell - we do not know - that the first CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY appeared, edited by T.P. Hart; certainly in 1862 it existed (q.v. Hart, the later editor). In 1865 John H. Greene, a journalist from Dublin, was a contributor, later a missionary for the Colored in Baltimore, for whom he founded the ST. JOSEPH'S ADVOCATE (q.v. Baltimore, 1884). During the Civil War the paper had first shown Southern sympathies, then changed and remained on the Union's side (this attitude is described by editor Garland in v. 75, no 35, Ag 30 1906). The C.T. lost many Southern readers and its publisher J.P. Walsh, now eleven years with it, was compelled to withdraw (D 1861). But the paper was saved by Joseph A. Hemann, proprietor and publisher of the German paper in Cincinnati, DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND, who now published both papers (Ja 1862-D 21 1864), in the office at Longworth and Vine Sts. The associate editor was "for a short time" William Foos of Wilmington, then Thomas A. Corcoran*:

*acc. to the SILVER JUBILEE OF NOTRE DAME UNIV., 1869 p.130:
 "Corcoran graduated there in 1865, studied law, and became in
 My 1869 associate editor of the TELEGRAPH."

Under him the editorial department was completely reorganized, received direct correspondences from Rome and the principal American cities.

Since D 1864 Johnson & Farrell had become the publishers until D 27 1865. John B. Jeup followed as publisher; and from Ag 15 1866-1931 (or longer) the paper had in the Post office the Lock Box 420, the first permanent address. But the office changed again when L. Blasi & J.L. Kaufmann became the publishers (Ap 21 1869). Since 1868 Very Rev. E. Purcell had for his help an assistant, Rev. James Frederick Callaghan.*

*born in 1839 in Trenton, educated in Cincinnati and Bardstown, ordained in Cincinnati (1863), then attached to the C.T.; trip to Rome, after his return helping old Bishop Purcell during the financial collapse. He was transferred to other places (1883) and died in 1900.

In 1869 Callaghan wrote the leading articles; he also became the owner of the paper, his name printed as such on it since My 12 1869, and as editor and publisher since O 14 1869; the office had moved to 190 Sycamore St. McMaster of the NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL wrote (D 5 1869):

"some time ago a new proprietor of the C.T. The late owner Very Rev. Edward Purcell...made a mistake running a journal... Rev. J.F. Callaghan...has bought it and controls it, We are delighted with its high tone..."

The LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER of 1869 calls the C.T. "well edited, in quality equal with the CATHOLIC MIRROR, the PILOT and TABLET, and in 1873: "one of the most read papers." When Sister Mary Cecilia Paluszak makes a conclusion in 1870 about the paper's attitude, she says:

"that it helped the immigrants, especially the Irish starting in the new country, defended the newcomers against Native Americanism, that in regard to slavery, prior to the Civil War, toleration was advocated until a better and peaceful solution could be found, that the paper's view in regard to secession were confusing; being-in regard of foreign relations friendly except towards England, that in the whole the paper was poor in Catholic historical material besides the mission-tours of the bishops."

In the DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER of 1906 (sect.4, p.4) in "Catholic Daily Project" is said:

"THE C.T. may honestly claim the honor of being the first paper to agitate the matter..(to have one somewhere)...and some years later (no dates are given, but was prior to Civil War) that a daily is a necessity if one does not require it to be a

"religious" journal..." - We add: the writer thinks only of an "English daily", a German Catholic one, the WAHRHEITS-FREUND had already existed in the city from 1846-50, the first English ones came up 1868 ff.

In F 9 1871 it was the first time that printing, publishing and office work was done in the same place, 176 Elm St. Besides the approbation of Archbishop Purcell that also of the Bishop of Covington is printed in the paper's v.49 (1880), with Rev. Callaghan still as proprietor on the masthead. "It was he who brought in more than a decade the paper to national fame" said the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. in 1879, when they announced that Rome had honored him with the title of Doctor of Theology. Very Rev. E. Purcell gone, he had chosen Thomas F. Galwey as his assistant, who "for many years" (no exact dates) did excellent work until he changed over to the staff of the CATHOLIC WORLD. During Rev. Callaghan's absence in Rome (1880) H.W.L. Garland took his place and became - as it seems - also the owner after 1881 when Rev. Callaghan had left. He was

"a man of rare talent, well-read in literary and other subjects, had travelled much and knew different languages." He had converted to Catholicism in England, came to America in 1878, worked with the CATHOLIC UNION, Buffalo, until he changed to the C.T. (Foik, p.165). He died in 1882.

He came in a time, when the Archdiocese was in great trouble through the disastrous financial failure, when the aged bishop was in bad health and died in 1883, Garland was obliged also to take over the editorial section; he made notable changes and greatly improved conditions (Foik, 165), but as a "stranger from England" he was not liked, had great difficulties to adapt himself to the Irish atmosphere. Rev. Callaghan left his position with the paper in N 1881. On N 11 the C.T. had published his valedictory; and Garland died in 1882. He was followed by Owen Smith, proprietor and publisher, as we found having signed an advertisement in Alden (1882, p.517

"...having completed v.50, being the oldest Catholic newspaper in the U.S., official organ of Cincinnati, including Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan..., Vine and Longworth Sts".

Who was the editor? Smith too? - From him we only know that he wrote the paper's history in the J1 30 1885 issue, and that not being in good health he sold the paper in 1890 to Joseph Schoenenberger.

According to the dissertation of Sr. Connaughton about the paper's political writing from 1870-90, she was able to conclude that at first the old World had received considerable prominence in the contents that more and more the domestic problems of America were the chief concern, often necessarily connected with political aspects, though the paper always intended to be non-partisan. The C.T. was much in sympathy with the working class, also fought for education as a principal condition for good democratic citizens. We have seen in the paper that Covington as diocese had a special column

of their own until 1894, when Covington got its NEW CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

Joseph Schoenenberger began in F 1890 as owner, publisher and editor; after he had been editor of the WAHRHEITS-FREUND. He kept the same office, Longworth and Vine Sts. He created in 1890 the annual Christmas Number (kept up currently); A.C.T. Publishing Co. existed in 1892, too. He prepared in that time the paper and the public for the Columbian Centennial, but needed still to fight and was supported by other Catholic papers, against the last wave of the American Protective Association. As editor he was succeeded by Rt. Rev. J.M. Mackey, printed on the paper as such from O 8 1891-Mr 1893, Mackey was rector of the Cathedral 1905-8, and rector of the Seminary, Mt. St. Mary's. How long he really worked with the paper is unclear. Only in 1896, instead of an editor, the masthead brings a list of contributors: him first, then Fr. Lasance, Fr. Hickey, Dr. Th. P. Hart, L.W. Riely (which should certainly be Reily, see below). The paper was burdened with debts. Schoenenberger made heroic efforts to save the paper. "For a while" he was associated with Edward Mountel (whom we know from having helped to start the SODALIST, q.v.) In the newspaper directory of Rowell (1897-99) we found L.W. Reily listed as editor of the paper, perhaps identical also with the Louis Reilly who was a contributor to the CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, see Columbus, Ohio. That would fit in with the next editor, printed on the paper: F 7 1898. But meanwhile the publisher and owner Schoenenberger had, shortly before his death on D 16 1897, signed over all his property rights to the C.T. for the benefit of its creditors, even his own home. It was feared the paper would perish. Leading Catholic laymen of the city helped to save it; one of them making heroic sacrifices (Foik, 166), even his profession as a physician, Doctor Thomas P. Hart. He continued the paper alone. He must have been interested in the paper already in 1862, because then he was editor of the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH ALMANAC (q.v.). It was he, who was given on the masthead of the paper as editor on F 7 1898 ff. Foik (p. 166) believed Hart had only once "for one year" an associate editor, Charles J. O'Malley*:

*A biographical sketch following his six journalistic jobs is added to the MIDLAND REVIEW Lebanon, Ky. in this book.

Checking the microfilm of C.T. - v.70 (Ja 3 1901 ff. when the paper becomes more and more illustrated, Hart is listed on the masthead. We found with no 35 (Ag 29 1901) O'Malley's name added to his, as associate to the editor, so to v. 71, no 43 (O 23 1902); then Dr. Hart is again alone on the masthead. Dr. Hart, the rescuer of the paper, was able to receive the approvals of the Archbishop Elder, and of the Bishop of Covington. He did his best to bring the paper back to its former standard. In 1903 the Pike Building in which the office was located burnt down, the paper lost its records. Not one file of the paper itself was saved. With new courage Dr. Hart built up the C.T., having reached in 1906 a state of confidence for the future, using the former prestige of the paper as a basis. Under him the C.T. became again more literary as it was in the time of Purcell, Callaghan and Garland.

In 1906 the DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER of the C.T. brought also the history of the paper (seen in our microfilm), signed by Anna C. Minogue, one of the contributors of the C.T. as well as of the CATH. COLUMBIAN, Columbus, Ohio, a "fascinating novelist", also author of the book: THE SANTA MARIA INSTITUTE (q.v. THE EXPONENT, Cinc.). The "versatile Helen Moriarty was another lady-contributor. In that time the paper had added a ladies' and children's department, etc. Its office was now on 5th and Main St. still changing very often. During World War I Wilson's diplomacy met the entire approval of the C.T. being in sympathy with Pope Benedict XV's peace program, also in favor for the League of Nations. In 1930 only we found another associate editor's name to Dr. Hart's: Dr. Thomas Pittart. but no further information. In Ag 1931 another special edition of the C.T. was the CENTENNIAL NUMBER (also with the microfilm), and once more the paper's history repeated, but almost no news of the last 25 years for our research: the paper had its own printing plant, was still adopted by the Diocese of Covington, carried columns for it and for Dayton. Dr. Hart was one of the founders of the Catholic Press Association, its president from 1917-20, was still with the paper. We know that Dr. Hart died in 1947.

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH-REGISTER(1937+)

That change of title is based on a change of policy, going back to a decision to place the paper under the direction of diocesan priests. The printing was being done on the REGISTER in Denver, Colorado. In the history of the paper on the occasion of the 125th jubilee, nothing is said about editors or of important changes made in modern times. We found some bits of information in the Catholic Press Directories, in Ayer, and in the microfilm: in or around 1939 Clarence G. Issenmann must have been with the paper (he was the auxiliary bishop of Cinc.); the paper was always the official organ of the Archdiocese and since 1942 published by the Archdiocese of Cincinnati; in 1945 it advertised to bring: "religious news, doctrines and editorials"; in 1950 with Msgr. Edward A. Freking was Rev. Clement J. Busemeyer as business mgr.; in 1953 or 54 the former was replaced by Rev. Edward J. Graham (already with the staff in 1951), and in 1954 Rev. Lawrence C. Walter was the new manager; both are still listed in Ayer of 1960, but between, in 1959 ff. the CPD listed only: THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH "edition of THE REGISTER" and three laymen as managers. In 1965: the editor is again named: Rt. Rev. Msgr. E.J. Graham.

Details: The weekly was published first Saturdays, later and until in the next century on Thursdays. In 1937: Saturdays, around 1948 changing to Fridays. It had 8 pages for a long time and only after 1906 more, to 16 pages now. It changed its size from about 10x13 in 1831 to 23x30, even 30x44 1873 ff., came back to about 16x22 (1890-1906 ff.). Its price was in 1834: \$2.50, in 1870 only \$2.00, for the large size: \$3.00, the smaller again \$2.00, between 1940 and 1950 down to \$1.50 and \$1.00, but in 1959: \$3.50. The paper circulated in 1837: 700 copies, in 1852: 3,000, in 1876: 6,000, astonishingly Alden lists for 1880 (in its bad time) 11,000, then back to 3,500 in 1891, 7,800 in 1895, 8,000 in 1899; but in 1906: 29,000,

in 1930: 15,437, in 1940: 60,000, in 1950: 44,610, in 1961:62,000; why CPD lists in 1950: 123,149, and in 1959:182,986 must have a reason we do not know. The paper published a Diamond Jubilee Number, a Centennial, and one to its 125th Jubilee; it is publishing v. 130 in 1961, in 1965 circulating 67,047.

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH

"FIRST": WAS WITH THE 22 1831 ISSUE THE FIRST CATHOLIC PERIODICAL AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, ALSO DIOCESAN-PAPER IN OHIO. It became in 1861 the OLDEST DIOCESAN-PAPER when the U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY had died. It is not the oldest weekly newspaper as it claims to be if one counts the forerunners (JESUIT, etc., S 5 1829 as one paper with the BOSTON PILOT.) Current in 1965+

Sources: Timp: WAHRHEITS-FREUND, p.4; Middleton(1893,1908); Foik,159-68; Baumgartner, p.9/10; Maynard, p.268; LIT. HANDWEISER (1869), col.109; (1873), col.362; Meehan in CATH.ENCYC.: "Periodicals"; CATH.BUILDERS IV, 226; Metropolitan, Balt. (1854)p.460; Frese: Mott:MAG.I,38; Wynhoven (1939); Dunn (1895)p.713; Wittke:IR. 210; Rowell (1876-1908); Ayer (1880+); North (1879/80); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1898-1901); Pettengill (1895); Alden (1882,3,6); Batten (1892,5,7); Kenny (1861); Steiger (1873); Roorbach (1852); Chesman (1899); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+); Rev. Wm.L.Lucey:"Some Maine Converts" (Young) in RACHS:67 (1956) 67-72. Sr. Mary Cecilia Paluszak, THE OPINION OF THE CATH.TEL. ON TEMPORARY AFFAIRS...1831-71, M.A., unpublished, Cath. Univ., Washington, D.C., 1940. Sr. Mary Stanislaus, THE EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE CATH. TEL....1871-1921, Thesis, Cath.Univ., Washington, D.C., 1943. THE DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER, v.75, no 35 (Ag 30 1906). The CENTENNARY NUMBER, Ag 1931. Clippings from 125th Jub. 1965. Letter from E.J.Graham, of the CATH.TEL.REGISTER (1951). The microfilm of the paper (not complete), 1831-1950. See from Spec. Bibliogr. used much O'Daniel and Lamott. CATH. PRESS ANNUAL, 1961.

Locations: ULS: DLC:1-4; InNU:[1-62]; OCHX:1 [3-4]9-31,41,44-50,52-57, 64-85. ULS,S:MiDU:15. The Office of the CATH.T.-REGISTER has not 1838, 46,94,1898 which are in Mt. St.Joseph, Cinc. MiNazC:v.1 no 1; Diamond ed. J1 1906). OCHP:1 [4]. NUC:what?. DGU:v.1-v.5 no 20; v.11, no 1 (Ja 1-D 31 1892);v.34, no 1-v.36 no 52. MdE: [5]. MdBSet:1-2; 12-14: InNU:N 5 1831, 1833-36, 1840,1842,1858,1860,1870-71,1874,1878-85,1887,1889-92,1893. PPCHi:[1831] 1832,1833(miss.N 1-22), [1834] D 1835-N 1836; 1837-40,1845-47, 1858-61; 1869;1881;1883;1885-90,[1891], 1892-93,[1894],1895-1906,[1907], [1912],1913, [1914], 1915-1936, [1937]. WMSF: v.1, no 21, 48-51; v. 6 no 51 (N 23 1837). KiLoN:v.1-31(1822-1862) with 9-52 nos. each year, and some nos. of v.47,63,69,70,71(1902). The microfilm (DCU) almost complete: 62 reels 1831-1950.

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY (?1862-1936/7?)
attached to THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH

This "Catholic:lc" annual calendar was probably established in 1862

(perhaps earlier), published by the C.T.Pub. Co., and compiled and edited continuously by Dr. Thomas P. Hart (also owned and edited in 1898-1936/7). Volume numbers are not always printed on the copies.

Details: we saw 1921-29, each 84 pages of 5 1/2 x 9 inches, with few illustrations, sold (no price printed on it), free copies given to subscribers of the paper.

Source: copies of PPCHi seen; copies supposed in DLC not to be found. History of the paper in DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER (1906): about 1862.

Locations: PPCHi:1921-29; DLC:lost:1918-1926.

For CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA:JOURNAL at Cincinnati
(about 1902-1965?) SEE St.Louis:
CENTRAL CATHOLIC KNIGHT (1883-)

This "Catholic:2", monthly society-paper for the Order of the Catholic Knights of America was, after changing titles, published for both cities, finally moved (around 1902) to Cincinnati. Ayer lists it only to 1913, when it was a monthly, had 8 pages, 10x13 inches, priced 50 cents, circulating 30,000 copies, edited and published by Joseph Berning, 431 Main St.; NCA listed it still in 1961, 217 E 8th St., circulating 10,000 copies; in 1965 the monthly is issued by Norbert Berning, circulates 17,500 copies.

Locations: Not in ULS.

CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE (LIMPING MESSENGER) (1857-?70)
ILLUSTRIERTER CINC. H. BOTE (? - 1870-1890-?)
q.v. also CINCINNATIER MARIEN-KALENDER (1865-70)

This German, "Catholic:1c" annual calendar appeared under the title "CINCINNATIER" HINKENDER BOTE and was published in the U.S. in 1857; its title was probably changed in 1870 to ILLUSTRIERTER C.H.B., and was in existence still in 1890, perhaps somewhat longer (Arndt-Olson has it to 1927, but last holdings are of 1882). To the second title was added as subtitle "for the U.S. of North-America", which shows that it was not intended to be limited to Cincinnati, but intended for Ohio, the West, perhaps even the whole North. The calendar was advertised in DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND of Cincinnati, 1856 ff., e.g. on Ag 21 and S 18 1856 as published by Benziger Bros., Einsiedeln (Switzerland) with a branch in New York since 1853.

In the 19th and 20th century in Germany, a Protestant, rather anti-Catholic calendar, well known everywhere, also by the

German Protestants in America, was called DER LAHRER HINKENDE BOTE. ("Lahr" is a place in Germany, north of Einsiedlen, Switzerland; the name "limping messenger" means the salesmen, mostly invalids, carrying their things to trade with from house to house in the country). Benziger adopted the name (probably to take the wind out of the sails of the successful Protestant calendar) exchanging "Lahr" with "Strassburg" as the nearest city of Catholic character, publishing this "STRASSBURGER" HINKENDE BOTE in Einsiedeln and selling it also in New York, prior to 1857 and ff.

The "Cincinnatier" H.B., was named for this new center in the West. It also wished to keep the interests of those in the far West because two years earlier (1855) Franz Joseph Saler from Switzerland, living in St. Louis, had the same idea and founded DER HINKENDE BOTE AM MISSISSIPPI in St. Louis. The owners of a Catholic bookstore, 395 Main St. Cincinnati, Kreuzburg and Nurve signed the advertisements for the CINC.H.B. at the dates mentioned above. But prior to them, on Mr 20 1856, we found in the same paper a notice by Benziger Bros., Einsiedeln and New York, that because of the death of their partner Louis Meyer, the firm Benziger and Meyer had expired and would be continued by Benziger Bros. (we know that Meyer was a Catholic bookseller in Cincinnati since 1838). It was the beginning of Benziger's branch in Cincinnati. Perhaps Kreuzburg & Nurre had a longer contract, because they still advertised up to Ag. 1857, without mentioning Benziger as publishers of the calendar. The CINC.H.B. contained in 1857: "besides the astronomic part the feasts of the year, many interesting anecdotes, riddles...a beautiful story...", more for recreational purpose, humorous and very inexpensive.

Details: price for each copy: 5 cents.

CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE

"FIRST" was in 1857 the FIRST GERMAN ANNUAL CALENDAR (published in the States), IN OHIO AS WELL AS IN THE U.S.

Sources: besides the ones mentioned above: Grothe, p.79; advertisement in the SENDBOTE...,Cinc., each year 1883-1890; Arndt-Olson.

Locations: None in ULS. Arndt-Olson: OC: 1847,50,55; OCHi: 1856; PPG: 1882.

CINCINNATIER MARIEN-KALENDER (1865-1870)

q.v. also CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE (1857-1890-?)

This German, "Catholic:lc" annual calendar was published in the U.S. from 1865-1870 by the publishing-house Benziger Bros..using the well known title "Regensburger Marien-Kalender", published in Germany, as an attractive model for the new title. To the German contents matter American topics

were added, in the whole of a valuable, serious type, in contrast to Benziger's CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE, a more entertaining kind of publication.

The firm also published - but we believe: not in America, but in their main-house in Einsiedeln, Switzerland - DER KATHOLISCHE MISSIONSKALENDER, sold and advertised in the U.S., e.g. in the KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, Baltimore (v.5,p.7, N 26 1864), though with the addition to the title: FOR AMERICA (v.6,p 7, N 11 1865), it seems as a forerunner to the CINCINNATIER MARIEN-KALENDER, advertised in that paper in the following year (v.7, p.7, S 15 1866.

The copy of 1866 had the portrait of Bishop Henni of Milwaukee as a frontispiece; the v.6 for 1870 was announced as "richly illustrated, with some American topics". We found no advertisements after 1870. The calendar was not thought to be "local" for the city, but for the "West" at least for the Ohio Valley and Ohio.

Details: 15 cents each copy, illustrated.

Sources: besides the advertisements mentioned above: Grothe p. 79.

Locations: Not in ULS.

CINCINNATIER SONNTAGSBLATT (1886?-1887?)

About this German "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper we know only from Arndt-Olson that it was published and edited by Alois F. Juettner (whom we know as editor of the WAHRHEITS-FREUND, Cinc., his name also spelled (wrongly) Jeuttner in Foik).

Details: None.

Sources: see above and Ayer (1886 and 87).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. Acc. to Arndt-Olson: Germany, Aachen, INTERNATIONALES ZEITUNGSMUSEUM: Je 11 1886, [J1 11 ?].

THE COLLEGIAN (Ap - S 1887 - ?)

This was a "Catholic:lc" monthly school-paper, started in Ap 1887, we saw the numbers 2,3,4 (My, Je, J1) and 5, (S 1887) but we do not know how long it lasted. The publisher was the Jesuit's St. Xavier's College, its students were the editors. Its Prospectus states it to be a "literary paper", including also the history of the college. It followed the Athenaeum (Cinc.'s first Seminary and College) which was given over to the

the Jesuits in 1840, moved in 1867 to a bigger building, enlarged in 1885 (is today College and University).

Details: the monthly had 16 pages of 9x12 1/2 inches, price \$1.00.

Sources: the copies seen in PPChi. Lamotte, p.XXIII where THE COLLEGIAN is quoted (p.280/1).

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi: v.1, nos.2,3,4,5 (Ap-S 1887)

For EMMANUEL at Cincinnati SEE St. Meinrad, Ind.

It was a "Catholic:2 + 1b" society-paper and clerical devotional magazine, existed from Ja 1895-96 in St. Meinrad, Ind., from Ja 1897-D 1902 in Cincinnati, while it also was dated for Covington, Ky., 1895-1905 (listed only 3 years later in New York, City from Ja 1905-1965, current).

THE EXPONENT (around 1899)

This "Catholic:1c" school-paper of unknown frequency was published for the "Mt. St. Mary's Institute" in 1899, which we know from an exchange list in another school-paper. No other facts were found. There are however, two possibilities: the first may be "The Santa Maria Institute" (no "Mt.") of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in Cincinnati since 1857, working in 1899 with a poor Italian school, getting their first poor home; but under such conditions one cannot see any reason for a magazine; the second is the Seminary of the Archdiocese, since 1851 in "Mt. St. Mary's" of the West, Price Hill (sold in 1904 to the above named Sisters for a Mt. St. Mary's Training School for Girls). The Seminary was closed from 1879-87; after that time there might be reason enough for a magazine, perhaps a literary study group called "Institute".

Details: None.

Sources: The AGNESIAN MONTHLY, Baltimore, Md. (1899) exchange list of magazines. THE SANTA MARIA INSTITUTE by Anna C. Minogue, Cincinnati, 1922; and MT. ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, DIAMOND JUBILEE, Cinc., 1932. Lamott, p.287 ff.; and A CATHEDRAL TO THE PRIESTHOOD, 1829-1929, MT. SAINT MARY OF THE WEST..., Cinc, 1929.

Locations: Not in ULS.

THE FAIR JOURNAL (1883)

This "Catholic:lc" fair-journal, frequency and exact time unknown (probably a daily for a week) in 1883, no editor's name, its publisher probably the Church of the Presentation, West, Walnut Hill; the Rev. John J. Kennedy at that time its pastor may have arranged the fair.

Details: none known.

Sources: The title and the year are mentioned in Lamott's history of the Archdiocese, quoted as source in his bibliography, p.XXIII.

Locations: Not in ULS (Lamott has seen it in 1921).

GLÖCKLEIN KALENDER (1883-1893-?)

q.v. SANCT FRANCISCI GLÖCKLEIN (1883-1893-?)

This German, "Catholic:lb" annual devotional calendar existed together with the society-paper, SANCT FRANCISCI GLÖCKLEIN, published by Pustet from 1883-1893-?, to serve the members of the Third Order. We found the calendar advertised in the SENDBOTE..., Cincinnati (v.20,1, Ja 1893), as being in its tenth year.

Details: 20 cents.

Sources: the one above.

Locations: Not in ULS.

For ILLUSTRIRTER CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE at Cincinnati, Ohio
SEE CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE

IRISH CITIZEN (1876-1880)

This Irish paper was (if Catholic at all) "Catholic:3", a weekly newspaper published and edited by William J. Elliot, for about 4 years; no characteristic given in Rowell.

Details: Published Saturdays, 8 pages, 30x44 inches, \$2.00, circulation: 2,000 (1879,80).

Sources: Only Rowell (1878,79,80).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

IRISH VINDICATOR (at least S 16 1876-Mr 10 1877)

That was an Irish paper, if "Catholic" at all, then "3", a weekly news-paper, edited by General W.G. Halpin, published by John McShane, politically "independent"; certainly in existence for six months, perhaps somewhat longer.

Details: published Saturdays with 8 pages, of 31x45 inches, \$2.50.

Sources: Rowell (1879 and 78); Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Cleveland, Ohio with holdings given in Union List of Ohio.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. OCIWHI: S 16 1876-Mr 10 1877.

Cincinnati

also dated for Detroit, Mich.

KATHOLISCHES SCHULBLATT (Mr 1 1864-F 1 1866)

It was a German, "Catholic:lc" monthly educational magazine, founded in Mr 1 1864, published with two volumes until F 1 1866 (was checked with the original holdings). That it was also dated for Detroit, Michigan is understandable*, since the diocese of Detroit was a suffragan diocese to

*Arndt-Olson, p.213 has the magazine listed for Detroit (listed that way in Alexander Schem's contemporary lexicon as a Roman-Catholic weekly (1870?-?), and for Cincinnati.

the archdiocese of Cincinnati. The LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER mentioned the magazine in 1869 as already expired. It gave the founders of 1864 as Johanning and Heeman. Mr. Huvos who checked the holdings in OCU saw: only Joseph A. Heman as publisher, who - we know - was also the publisher of DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND, and at that time editor of THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH in the same city; his interest in education was widely known. Arndt-Olson has as editor G. Miettinger (also with the WAHRHEITS-FREUND) from Mr 1 - Ag 1864, and a H. Johanning as editor from O 1864-Ag 1865. May it not be Rev. Gerhard Johanning (acc. to CATH.DIR.1867), pastor of St. Mary's and St. John's? Mr. Huvos also found that v.2, no.12 was published by Benziger Bros., who replaced it then by DIE ALTE UND DIE NEUE WELT, published prior to 1899 in Europe, different in type, a family magazine, offered for subscription.

The subtitle of the SCHULBLATT struck us first as not very Catholic: "Monatsschrift für Volkserziehung und Volksunterricht" (given in ULS and with A. Schem) until we found the continuation: "Unter Mitwirkung von geistlichen und weltlichen Schulmännern" as well as the recommendation by the Archbishop J.B. Purcell in v.1, p.3:

"We hereby warmly recommend to public confidence and favor the 'Catholic School Journal'...This periodical meets with our approbation and is designed to promote the best interests of Catholic youths, involved in their right to education in religious morality, literature, science and the knowledge and love of their duty as citizens."

Though Mr. Huvos stresses the interpretation on the "public education from this text, understandable since "religion" is not taught in public schools.

Details: only from v.2, no 1: 32 p.; 23 cm=9 inches.

"FIRST": KATHOLISCHES SCHULBLATT WAS THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE in Mr 1864 in Ohio, also for Michigan: Detroit.

Sources: ULS; LITERARISCHER HANDWEISER (1869), col.112, note 3; Middleton (1908); Grothe, p.43; Timpe, p.13, 19; letter of Reference Librarian, Univ. of Cincinnati, with the very helpful results of his checking the originals; Arndt-Olson, p.214 +447; their source: Alexander Schem (ed.), DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHES KONVERSATIONS LEXIKON, N.Y., 11 vols. 1869-1874; in v.7, p.307.

Locations: ULS: OCU:v.1-2 (Mr 1864-F 1866).

KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG (1883-1892?)

About this German "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, we know only from Arndt-Olson, p.447, that it existed as such.

Details: Nothing else.

Source: only this one.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

KÖNIGIN DES WESTENS (Je? 1849-1850)

Only from Arndt-Olson we know that it was a German "Catholic:lc", not indicated - but probably - a weekly newspaper, edited and published by Hermann Lehmann (whom we know that he was the publisher of the WAHRHEITS-FREUND, Cinc.); it ceased publication by merging into a secular paper: CINCINNATI VOLKSFREUND, existing 1850-1908.

Details: nothing else.

Source: Only see above.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

MONTHLY CALENDAR (prior to 1893)

About this "Catholic:lc" monthly parish-paper we have not even a date. Middleton mentioned it in 1893.

Locations: Not in ULS.

MONTHLY VISITOR (?-1898?)

About this probably "Catholic:lc" monthly publication only Hoffmann informed us that it enlisted in Cincinnati in 1898. Since he often is late in listing new items, it may possibly be the juvenile magazine of the same title, mentioned in the Exchange List of Milwaukee's OUR YOUNG PEOPLE on D 14 1895; it may also be a parish-paper, more probable because Rowell and Ayer who exclude parish papers, do not list ~~them~~.

Details: Nothing known.

Sources: only what mentioned above.

Locations: Not in ULS.

For OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUAL at Cincinnati, Ohio
and New York, City (q.v.)

This "Catholic:lc" annual juvenile almanac was published by Benziger and Bros. for both places from 1899-1908?, but called from 1900 ff: LITTLE FOLK'S ANNUAL.

For OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN at Cincinnati, Ohio
and New York, City (q.v.)

This "Catholic:lc" monthly juvenile magazine was published by Benziger and Bros. for both places from 0 1 1898-Mr 1906, then called BENZIGER'S MAGAZINE, more for adults from Ap 1906-F 1927.

For PETERS' CATHOLIC CHOIR at Cincinnati, Ohio
and New York, City (q.v.)

This "Catholic:2" monthly magazine for music was published by the music firm Peters and Bros. in Cincinnati, Ohio, though the periodical was listed in New York, City; existing there around 1871.

For POOR SOUL'S ADVOCATE at Cincinnati, Ohio (Ap 1895-S 1896)
SEE Evansville, Ind.

This "Catholic:1c" Monthly devotional magazine existed since S 30 1888, was published between Ap 1895 and S 1896. Its English edition was edited by Charles J. O'Malley of the ANGELUS MAGAZINE in Cincinnati, where the English edition ceased publication, while the German was transferred from Evansville to Mt. Angel Ore.

ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER (Je 1893-1965+)

q.v. also SANKT FRANZISKUS BOTE, Cincinnati.

This "Catholic:2 and 1b" monthly society-paper and devotional-popular magazine existed since Je 1893 and exists still in 1965+. The SANKT FRANZISKUS BOTE was founded one year earlier, written in German, almost for the same purpose (q.v.). Both were always published for and by the Franciscan Fathers of St. John the Baptist Province, the headquarters in Cincinnati, 393 Vine St., with the National Shrine of St. Anthony and a St. Francis Preparatory Seminary. Since 1930 the publishing and printing was done at Mt. Morris, Ill. by Kable Bros. Printing Co. until 1965+, except from 1933-36 in Chicago by W.F.Hall, Printing Co. Today a Chicago address is given, too, it means only the "Advertising Representative". The editors were always Fathers OFM: Ambrose Sanning (1893-4); Philip Rothman (1894-1914); Flavian Larbes (1914-15); Forest McGee (1915-23); Alfred Herman (1923-29); Edgar Casey (1929-37); Hyacinth Blocker (1937-46) Victor Drees (1946-61+). Its purpose was first of all to be the organ of the Third Order, also of the Holy Family Association, and secondly it served as a national Catholic family magazine. As such it was recommended by Cardinal Gibbons, the Archbishops of Cincinnati, New Orleans, Milwaukee Santa Fee, and by 20 Bishops. Its contents aims to supply society news, spiritual and entertaining reading for the family, more and more in a "modern pictorially attracting manner" (CPD Wagner, 1948), e.g.: poetry, calendar of the month, a Saint's story, short treatises, historical sketches, religious topics, obituaries and miscellaneous matter. A profit of the publication was hoped for to support the education of boys wanting to become Franciscan priests. The first number of the magazine was announced by Fr. Conaty in his CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE, Worcester, Mass., in July 1893 and by ST. JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, Minn.

as "destined for the Third Order", in 1900 it was reviewed by OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Villanova, Pa., as "well written". It was successful, especially after the First World War, its circulation jumping from 14,000 to 150,000 copies. Only now its highest figure of 350,000 went down to 300,815 in 1961, in 1965: 331,553. Its address is - at least since 1929 - 1615 Republic St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Details: the 36-48-page magazine in a cover, of 6x9 to 1929, of 9x12 since My 1929, was priced first \$1.00, in 1922: 2.00, in 1929: 3.00, today 4.00. It was illustrated, after My 1929 also with pictures in color. It circulated in 1893: 1,000, in 1900: 2,000, in 1914: 14,000, in 1923: 15,000, in 1937: 160,000, in 1946: 187,000, in 1951: 350,000 and in 1961: 300,815. Volume 69 is published in 1961. A Golden Jubilee edition exists of 1942.

Sources: AM.BEN.LIBRARIES; Bro. Martin; Rowell (1895,96); Ayer (1935+); Lucey III, 153; NCA (1951+); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CATH. ENCYCL: "Friars", publications mentioned: CPD (1950+); Hoffmann (1894-1913); THE CATH.WRITER (1945); Wynhoven (1939); letter from Rev. Edgar B. Casey, OFM and from Rev. Victor Drees, OFM, editors of the magazine. PPCHi holdings seen.

Locations: Complete sets: the office of the magazine, 1615 Republic St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio; InStme; and PPCHi: in bd. and unbd. volumes. ULS, ULS,S and UL of Cath. West list 6, or 1, or 8 places respectively. Besides: ILS and IMS have some volumes, WaOSM:42-[45] 47; KStMC:1953+; MoKR:1940+.

ST. XAVIER'S MESSENGER (1880-?87)

ST. XAVIER MONTHLY CALENDAR (1888-N 1905-?)

This "Catholic:lc" parish-paper with the title ST. XAVIER'S MESSENGER we found in the directory by North (1879/89) as established in 1880, priced \$1.00, no other facts found. The second title we saw on a copy in PPCHi as a monthly parish-paper. We think we are right in combining both, as belonging to St. Francis Xavier church (the CATH.DIR. of 1880 and other sources have no St. Xavier's church), also connected with the Jesuit's St. Xavier's College. The second, ST. XAVIER MONTHLY CALENDAR was a typical parish-paper with communications, small notices, stories, anecdotes, and humor. We saw only v.17, no 11, but it may have existed much longer.

Details: Of the first title only: \$1.00; of the second: 24 pages including a cover, 6x9 inches, no price.

Sources: 1 North (1879/80), 2. v.17, no. 11.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi:v.17, no. 11 (N 1905).

For ST. XAVIER MONTHLY CALENDAR at Cincinnati, Ohio
SEE ST. XAVIER'S MESSENGER

Cincinnati and
 New York, City

SANCT FRANCIS GLÖCKLEIN (1883-1893-?)
 q.v. GLÖCKLEIN KALENDER (1882-1893-?)

This German, "Catholic: 1b and 2" monthly devotional magazine and society-paper for the members of the Third Order of St. Francis was published by Pustet, New York and Cincinnati, together with a calendar. We saw an advertisement in the Dublin magazine, THE FRANCISCAN TERTIARY of May 1892, also in the SENDBOTE..., Cincinnati of Jan 1893: as being in its tenth year. Its subtitle was: "a monthly journal for the members of the Third Order." We do not know if it is an edition of a German publication and who was its editor.

Details: None known.

Sources: see above, and Arndt-Olson (no other news except: end-date 1900)

Locations: Not in ULS.

SANKT FRANZISKUS BOTE (Jl 1892-1917; ? 1921-24)

This was a German, "Catholic: 1b and 2" monthly devotional-popular magazine and society-paper, started in Jl 1892, interrupted during World War I from 1917-1920, and published again probably from 1921-24. (Lamott, p.298, knew it current in 1921, Timpe gives 1924 as end-date). It was a sister publication to ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER in English which was started one year later. Both were published by the Franciscan Fathers of the St. John the Baptist Province, 393 Vine St., and edited by Franciscan Fathers. We do not know if Rev. Ambrose Sanning was also the first editor, certainly he was the second and followed by Rev. Philip Rothman (1894-1914); no other names were found, besides one German editor's in 1923: Alfred Herman. The magazine was approved by the Archbishop of Cincinnati. A subtitle: "for Catholic Christians and organ of the Third Order" gives its purpose. A history of the Third Order belongs to its contents, also news from the Franciscan missions and stories of saints, answers to questions, a monthly calendar, an obituary.

Details: 36 pages, 6x9 inches, \$1.00, illustrated, in a cover. It circulated in 1892: 2,500; in 1895: 3,500; in 1896: 3,100; in 1900: 4,000 copies. In 1917 it completed 25 volumes, some more prior to 1924.

Sources: Timpe:p.31; Lamott, p.298; CATH. ENCYC.: "Friars", publications mentioned; Hoffmann (1895-1913); AM. BENED. LIBRARIES; Rowell (1895,96); Dauchy (1893,94); Batten (1895,97); Arndt-Olson; letter by the MESSENGER'S editor, Rev. Victor Drees, OFM; Souvenir booklet of DEUTSCHE RÖMISCHER KATHOLISCHER CENTRAL VEREIN..., 1905, mentions it. PPChI holdings seen.

Locations: ULS: three places; a complete file in the Archives of the Franciscan Monastery, 1615 Republic St., Cincinnati, 10, Ohio. PPChI: almost complete:v.1 no. 1- v.11 no. 11 (J1 1892-J1 1902). MoSC:1-12, 15-21. MoSV:v.1-12, 15,16,18,19,21 (1892-1913); Arndt-Olson has IU:1-[4-7,9,11-18,20-23]; MIDDs 1-25.

SANKT JOSEPH'S BLATT (1873-?)

This was a German/English, "Catholic:2 (professional), pastoral publication, we suppose a magazine, its frequency and length of publication not known. Middleton listed it in 1908, Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt added an information to Middleton's. It cannot be the SANKT JOSEPH'S BLATT of Oregon which is listed, too, by Middleton, as founded in 1885, resp. 1890. It is not included in other informations about Catholic publications of Cincinnati. Who may be its founder and publisher? It seems not to be the St. Joseph's Academy of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, but it may be that the two German priests of St. Joseph's parish: Rev. E. Stehle and Rev. H. Schönfelt, are connected with this pastoral magazine. That it was really published, at least in Ohio, we know from Enzlberger's LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER of 1873: "New: St. Joseph's Blatt in Ohio, a magazine for preachers." The latter characteristic lets us abstain to call it "ecclesiastical" like the ROMANA, the PASTORALBLATT and the ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW, etc. with deeper and more varied interests.

Details: none known.

"FIRST": The SANKT JOSEPH'S BLATT was the FIRST PASTORAL PERIODICAL IN 1873 in Ohio, in the German as well as in the English Language.

Sources: Middleton (1908); LITERARISCHER HANDWEISER (1873) no.140,p363.

Locations: Not in ULS.

DER SENDBOTE DES GÖTTLICHEN HERZENS JESU (Ja 1874-1947)

is a sister-publication to the MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART published in Georgetown...New York, City (1866+).

SENBOTE KALENDER from Europe.

This German, "Catholic:1b (devotional) and :2 (organ of societies)"

monthly magazine started in Ja 1874 and ceased publication in 1947. In some sources besides Cincinnati also Covington (1901/2 - 1908) and Columbus (1937-44) in Ohio, was given, perhaps because the Franciscan Fathers editing it, lived for a time in those places, e.g. Rev. Joseph Göbbel was pastor of St. Augustine's in Covington. But the publication-place remains Cincinnati says Rev. Victor Drees, OFM, 1615 Republic St., where besides the SENDBOTE, DER SODALIST, ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER and the SANKT FRANZISKUS BOTE were also published.

The international Apostolate of Prayer, League of the Sacred Heart, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, had, as its organ THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART, established earlier in Europe. Rev. B. Sestini, SJ became the General Director in the U.S. and Canada and introduced the American MESSENGER in the English language in 1866. Because the German branch needed an organ, too, the German publication was given over to the Franciscan Fathers of the St. John the Baptist Province in Cincinnati where a large German community existed. A "Sendbote" had also been published in Germany and Austria (Innsbruck) since 1865, DER SENDBOTE DES GÖTTLICHEN HERZENS JESU of the United States had in common with the European magazines the official communications. Otherwise the content is individual for the various countries. The magazine had the approbation of the superiors of the Order, the SENDBOTE also of the Archbishop of Cincinnati.

In that city the first printer was Mecklenborg & Rosenthal, the first office in 593 Vine St., later 1615 Republic St. As editors we found besides Göbbel, P. Jacobus Menchen (1877), P. Maximilian Schäfer (1892-1906) as Central Director of the Apostleship of Prayer of the U.S.; and in 1937-39: P. Dionysius Engelhard. The magazine as a society-paper is explained by its subtitles: "Monthly of the Apostolate of Prayers," and "organ of the Association of the Sacred Heart," or: "of the Society of the Holy Family," or: "of the Confraternity of the Heart of Jesus,...of the Heart of Mary," or "organ of the Third Order of St. Francis." In 1882 it was announced that the income would be taken for a poor church in Fairmont, Ohio. The contents strove in a simple way to instruct, entertain, and build religiously strong families.

The SENDBOTE KALENDER is an annual addition to the magazine; the MESSENGER of the Jesuits had such a calendar, too. But this one was not published in the States, but imported from Europe. An advertisement in the magazine of 1882, p.44 says that the editor is Rev. Ed. Franz Hattler, SJ in Vienna, Austria.

Details: 16 pages, 6x9 inches, \$2.00; the pages increasing to: 1882:48, 1886:56, 1889:64, 1893:72, 1896:96, only in 1923 less: than 64. In 1945, 32 pages 6 1/4 x 9 1/4 inches, few illustrations, \$2.00 in its 72th year. The circulation amounted to 8,500 copies in 1886, 13,950 in 1892, 14,000 in 1895, 14,200 in 1897; 9,700 in 1928, 7,500 in 1932, 9,700 in 1936.

"FIRST": DER SENDBOTE DES GÖTTLICHEN HERZENS JESU WAS THE FIRST DEVOTIONAL MAGAZINE IN Ja 1874 IN OHIO, not only as a GERMAN PERIODICAL.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Timpe,p.32; Lamott, p.298; Enzlberger: SCHEMATISMUS (1892), p.329; Bonenkamp:SCHEM.(1882),p.492; CPD Meier(1928, 32); CPD Wagner (1942,45); Grothe,p.68; Wynhoven (1939); Alden (1886); Reiter,p.126; Severance (1908); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Ayer (1886-1937 and 1838-44); Rowell (1882-1908); Batten (1892,95,97); Piusverein (1907); Eureka(1893); Pettengill (1899); North (1879/80); Arndt-Olson; letter by Rev. Victor Drees, OFM, Cincinnati, Ohio, holdings of DCU and PPCHi seen.

Locations: ULS with 13 places. The Archives of the Franciscan Monastery, Cincinnati, Ohio has a set. MnCS:7-56(1880-1929). DCU:v.1 no 1 (Ja 1874), single issues of v.2,3,9,13,16,19,22,38,50 (1929). PPCHi:c.2, no 5 (My 1875), single items to 1914; bd. 1914-24, unbd.25, bd. 1927-55, and v.61 no 12 (D 1934). MoSV: v.9-61.

DER SODALIST (Ja 1884-1900)

THE SODALIST (Ja 1900-1938)

This German, half English later only English, "Catholic:2" monthly society-paper was established in 1884 and expired in 1938. It was published by the Franciscan Fathers of the St. John the Baptist Province, as "a journal in the interests of Young Men's Sodalties". Managed, it seems, and also edited mostly by laymen,e.g. in 1886 by B.F.Beck and H.Eckmann, in 1890 with the latter: Fr. Kohlsdorf (-D 1895). In 1892 Rev. Chrisostom Theobald OSF, is editor, then Chas. Zepf and John Kruse. Of Mr. Edward Mountel is said that he "did valuable service" in 1885 to increase the paper's circulation; He is known as an editor of THE INDEPENDENT, a Catholic Young-Men society-paper, Ivanhoe, Ohio (N 1888) also as an associate editor of the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH(after 1890). The paper's purpose was "to provide wholesome reading material for the members". Its contents consisted of poems, prayers, stories, religious explanations, Catholic news, local news, exchanges with other sodalties. It began in 1884 with 6 pages in German and 2 pages in English, changed in 1900 to 4 pages in each language, and in 1916 completely to English. It states in v.12, Ja 1896 that it "has reached a foremost place among publications of its class" intending to make it still better with the cooperation of the clergy and the offices of local sodalties.

Details: average of 8 pages of 8x12 1/2 inches, for 50 cents, but for members 12 cents; no illustrations, later some few; from 500 copies circulating in 1884 it came to 10,000 in 1900. It ceased with volume 54.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Timpe,p.30; Lamott,p.298; Enzlberger: SCHEMATISMUS(1892)p.329; Lucey IV,213,216; CATH.ENCYC.:"Friars"; Hoffmann (1894-1913); Arndt-Olson; Bro.Martin,p.118; PPCHi holdings seen.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi:v.2, no 2-v.6 (Ja 1886-D 1890); v.7-12 (Ja 1891-D 1896). Complete file in Franciscan Monastery's Archives, 1615 Republic St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. Arndt-Olson has: DHN [51-54]; KASB: [52-53] DLC: 46-54.

STERNE UND BLUMEN (STARS AND FLOWERS) (1876-?)

It was a German magazine, "Catholic:lc", frequency, character and contents not known. It was founded and probably also edited by Professor Hermann Baumstark. Publisher not known. Baumstark taught, at least, prior to 1870 Lutheran Theology at the Lutheran Seminary, became a Catholic and in 1870 editor of the German Catholic newspaper DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND in Cincinnati until 1876.

Details: none known.

Sources: only Rothensteiner: DIE LITERARISCHE WIRKSAMKEIT...p.4.

Locations: Not in ULS.

For TÄGLISCHER WAHRHEITS-FREUND at Cincinnati, Ohio
SEE DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND

Cincinnati (1889-1900)
 dated also St. Louis (around 1906)
 Covington, Ky. (1901-1908)
 St. Francis, Wis. (1908-Je 15 1910)

TEACHER AND ORGANIST (Ap 1889-1908)
CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL REVIEW (1909-Je 15 1910)
 merged then into CATH. SCHOOL JOURNAL, Milwaukee.

This half German, half English, finally completely English, "Catholic:2" monthly educational and musical teachers' magazine was established in Ap 1889 and published in Cincinnati until 1900, where two teachers of the Philomena School founded it: Professor A. Mattré, and Professor F.H. Loeffler. They were the proprietors and editors perhaps also the publishers. The printers were Joseph Berning and Co. According to the cover of v.13 1901/2 this volume was signed: Covington, Ky., 404 Scott St. It seems that Mr. Loeffler was transferred to that place, up to v.19 (1907/08); around 1906 the magazine was also dated for St. Louis. In 1908 it was taken over by the Catholic Normal School in St. Francis, Wis., as publisher, editor not known. It changed its title with the beginning of v.21 to CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL REVIEW (the subject of music excluded) and merged after Je 1910 with the CATHOLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL (a twentieth century journal).

of Milwaukee, and was absorbed by it. The same was called in German: "Zeitschrift für Katholische Lehrer und Erzieher".

In Cincinnati the teachers' magazine had the English subtitle: "devoted to the interests of Catholic schools and Church music" and was the "Official organ of the Catholic Teachers' Society of the U.S." The German and in English periodical's texts were not just translations and their interests were not completely the same. Plans for the World's Fair were made: "The model teacher", methods of teaching, the capacity of students, etc. and similar topics were discussed, only some miscellaneous notes were added, and occasionally "Book reviews". In the "Music" part besides problems of organ music the teaching of singing in schools was treated. In Wisconsin the language was English with some German. It wanted "to retain the Catholic spirit which this paper has ever breathed forth". Its contents then was aimed not only for the classroom but also for the teachers themselves.

In ST. JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, Minn., the magazine was on the exchange list and vol. 1, no. 6 was reviewed as having good articles on methods of teaching. The AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., thinks of it on Ja 20 1894: "quite unique in Catholic literature in the U.S....interesting to pupils and teachers...It has a good corps of contributors." And OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, Milwaukee, says in 1895 that the two professors, Loeffler and Mattré, were the editors of the journal in the interests of Catholic Schools and church music, "a worthy mission to perform..."

Details: The monthly was published ten times per year in Cincinnati:v.1-10 with 16 pages in a cover, 5 3/4 x 8 inches, \$1.00; and v.11-12: 24 pages of 6x8 1/2 inches; in Covington v.13-19 was enlarged to 7x10 inches, same price; in St. Francis the monthly had 28 pages, 6x9 inches, same price. No circulation figures are known because the newspaper directories did not list it.

"FIRST": The TEACHER AND ORGANIST claims to be in 1901 THE ONLY CATHOLIC TEACHERS' JOURNAL IN THE U.S. a claim undisputed it seems.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Timpe, 13,31; Enzlberger:SCHEM. (1892), 330; Keiter,p.126; Lucey III, 138, note 9; Piusverein (1907); Hoffmann (1893-1905,Cinc.); PPCHi holdings seen. Help of Fr.A.Fetterer, Salzmann Library, St. Francis, Wis., checking for us his copies.

Locations: ULS: DCU:1-2 (lost); DE:20-21; InSt:2-19,21; MiDM:15-17; NN:20-21. WMSF:2-21. MoSV:v.6, 8-16 (1896-1904).

For UNSERE ZEITUNG at Cincinnati,Ohio and New York,City (q.v.)

This German,"Catholic:lc" monthly magazine was published by Benziger and Bros., for both places from 1885-1887?.

Cincinnati, Ohio (N 1874-J1 1875)
New York, City (Ag 1875-D 1877)

DER VEREINSBOTE (SOCIETY MESSENGER) (N 1874-D 1877)

its predecessor: CENTRAL ZEITUNG, Buffalo, New York City (1878-72)
its follower KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT, New York, City (1878-99)

DER VEREINSBOTE was a German, "Catholic:2", monthly society-paper established in N 1874, moved in Ag 1875 to New York City, going out of existence there in 1877. Its founder was Rev. Bernard Anton Schwenninger*

*He was in Cincinnati as pastor of St. Paul's first, then of St. John's Church, editor of DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND (1866-70), secretary of the German Central Verein, which had at that time its headquarter in New York. He took care of the CENTRAL ZEITUNG which had been transferred from Buffalo to New York City, in 1871/72. When the CENTRAL ZEITUNG had expired in 1872, the Central Verein had no organ until Fr. Schwenninger started DER VEREINSBOTE two years later. - (q.v. more about Fr. Schwenninger with KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT, New York, City).

DER VEREINSBOTE was wanted and approved by the Convention of the German Roman-Catholic Central Verein in Rochester as to be published in Cincinnati. But after nine months it was moved to the headquarter in New York, published there by Pustet & Co., up to 1877 with three volumes (seen in NN). Besides society news and communications DER VEREINSBOTE also contained current problems, fiction and literary notes. That it was the society's official organ was for us checked by Rev. Lenhart in Pittsburgh who found it stated in the PROTOKOLL of the "Verein" of 1877 on page 8. Certainly it faithfully brought all society news to its members. Because Fr. Schwenninger missed then in New York the expected success he added to his German paper there also the society news. It was the KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT (1878, q.v. New York) with the subtitle: "UND VEREINSBOTE." This addition made the circulation of his newspaper in 1880 rise from 7-20,000 copies and higher. When the VOLKSBLATT expired in 1899, its sister-paper, the English CATHOLIC NEWS then carried the German society news to 1908, when the CENTRALBLATT in St. Louis was established with the headquarter moved to this city, too.

Details: 16-32 pages, 6x9 inches, no price given, no circulation.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Timpe*, p.17/18; Grothe, 51, 72; Brophy, 1-10;

*After a thorough search we can say that Timpe made a mistake, which was copied by others: he wrote on p.19 WOCHENBLATT instead of VOLKSBLATT. It is sure that the WOCHENBLATT is that of Chicago and he confused this with the KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT in New York.

letter by the now late F.R.Kenkel, St.Louis; Rothensteiner:LIT.WIRKSAMKEI 41; original copies 1-3 seen in NN; Arndt-Olson, p.454.

Locations: ULS: KAS: [1]; NN:complete, 1-3 (1874-77).

DER VOLKSBOTE (1851-54)

It was (only acc. to Arndt-Olson) a German "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, edited and published by Joseph Fredewest (of whom we know that he also formerly worked with the WAHRHEITS-FREUND, Cinc.) and Anton Donnersberger.

Details: Nothing else.

Source: Arndt-Olson and their original source: DER DEUTSCHE PIONIER, Cinc., D 1875.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND (FRIEND OF TRUTH) (Jl 20 1837-Je 19 1907)

also TÄGLICHER WAHRHEITS-FREUND added (N 16 1846-Ja 3 1850)

This first German "Catholic:lc" weekly (and daily) newspaper in the U.S., from Jl 20 1837-daily: N 16 1846-Ja 3 1850-, to Je 19 1907 was founded by Rev. Johann Martin Henni* who was also its editor, under the patronage of

*Henni, born 1804 in Switzerland, studying for priesthood in Rome, seeing the missionary of Ohio, Fr. Rese, wanted to be a missionary too; he was sent to Cincinnati (F 1827) with his comrade Kundig (later important with newspapers in Milwaukee). Both studied in the Seminary of Bardstown, he was ordained F 1829. He then tried to locate esp. German Catholics in Ohio (who had increased rapidly as workers on the canal) and became stationed in Canton, Ohio, as pastor (1829). He established a church and a school, grouped other communities around, composed a German catechism, until Bishop Purcell called him in 1834 to Cincinnati with about 3,000 Catholics and no German priests. Here he founded the first German parish (Holy Trinity) and school, also an orphanage. He raised funds in Europe (1835) for them. In Augsburg he met the editor of DER SION which gave him the idea for his own paper he then founded in 1837. - In 1838 he became Vicar General of Cincinnati, interested in parochial schools, urging a Catholic bookseller, Louis Meyer to open a store near his church, also a circulating library (1842). In N 1843 he was made Bishop of Milwaukee.

Bishop J.B. Purcell. Henni's name was not printed on the first copies of the paper (no masthead) but on the top of no.1 ff. as publisher we saw added: "an orphanage association in Cincinnati, Hamilton City, Ohio," also called St. Aloysius Society or Aloysius Waisenverein, (est. 1837), a German orphanage. The publisher seems to have been Louis Meyer and Co. (owner of

the Catholic book store) to 1841; the orphanage was the proprietor and expected an income (it was not much finally) of the paper's profits. On no.6 ff. at the last corner of the paper the printer: is listed as: Hermann Lehmann and Peter P. Kugler; the former becoming also publisher in 1841 and owner in 1844. In the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH*

*not too prosperous itself with only 700 subscribers but for the sake of the Church it advertised the planned German paper though it was a rival: there appeared a PROSPECTUS (Je 20 1837) (q.v. Lamott, 297) giving reasons and aims:

*..."the great increase of the German Catholic population...; we anticipate a wide circulation...every German Catholic family, conducted for the benefit of the...St. Aloysius Orphan Association. The paper will be divided...into a Religious and a Secular Department...(with) a clear exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith... its history of progress in nations and individuals...to the present state...and a faithful synopsis of the most interesting events, foreign and domestic...-no interference with politics-."

Rev. Henni had experienced himself how scattered the German population was and how they needed spiritual and practical advice, particularly to protect them against the radical German element and their secret societies. Another task of his was to explain to future settlers in the German-language the American way of living. This was always in the mind of the founder.

The first number finally appeared, Germany's patron-Saint, St. Michael, pictured at the top, with 569 subscribers (their names in the Gold.Jub. ed. 1887), showing Fr. Henni's policy in producing a paper for the people, educating and encouraging them in the their new country, urging them to help others, to feel bound to a society, to become interested citizens. He kept its intellectual level above average. For its contents at first he needed to copy, to translate existing works, or cite news from other newspapers. But the readers got the messages of the Government in German with explanations, found there topics like agriculture, market news, "nativism", assimilations, slavery, prohibition, all written in a moderate way. Historical themes were preferred by Father Henni, literary ones, too. As in other Catholic papers, attacks against the Faith were answered; there were vigorous debates with Eduard Mühl of the LICHTFREUND who advocated the public schools (Wittke, 107); or a controversy with George Walker, editor of the PROTESTANT, or with a Methodist organ, THE CHRISTIAN APOLOGETE. Essays of Fr. Henni were signed "Philateles". Contributors helped him, as Rev. Clemens Hammer and Rev. Dr. Sebastian Huber; Fr. Demetrius Gallitzin served as counselor. The paper carried few advertisements, one-often repeated-was that of Louis Meyer's Catholic books. With the approbation of the bishop, later archbishop, the paper was successful, could count in 1838: 3,300 subscribers. The bishop's announcements were given in German. Fr. Henni, called to Milwaukee in Ag 1843, left a stabilized paper behind him. Hermann Lehmann, printer and publisher until 1843 also became its owner in 1844. As editor Fr. Henni had won John James Maximilian Oertel*.

*From a Lutheran minister he converted to Catholicism, needed a job, taught German in St. John's College, Fordham, took over the editorship of DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND. He, jovial, good-natured tried and won many friends with his very personal style, nevertheless he did not like his Cincinnati job too much. With these experiences he founded in Baltimore, (with a strong German congregation) his KATHOLISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG in 1846 (q.v. there and in N.Y. and Jamaica, where he died in 1882).

When Oertel left in Ap 2 1846, he was succeeded by Anton Böckling, a man of great ability, making the paper more and more prosperous. Lehmann, the publisher, dared to risk a daily paper besides the weekly one:

TÄGLICHER WAHRHEITS-FREUND,

from N 6 1846-Ja 3 1850, the first German daily in the U.S., of only 4 pages (it seems that no copies are preserved, also the paper's microfilm does not include the daily edition).

The anti-Catholics became so incensed over this daily that it was feared that riots would destroy the printing shop or the German schools. But, despite the warnings, Lehmann and Böckling went on in the fight for "Truth and Justice", especially against the German VOLKSBLATT and the REPUBLIKANER in Cincinnati. When the daily ceased in Ja 1850, another German Catholic daily was founded in St. Louis, the TAGESCHRONIK which lasted to 1862. Hermann Lehmann had sold the paper on Ag 31 1850.

The new owner and publisher of the "weekly for Life, Work and Knowledge" was Joseph A. Hemann. Böckling left him in November or earlier; we saw on the paper (v.14, no 1 S 5 1850) printed: Professor J. Probst until no.17 (D 26 1850). He is followed in Ja 2 by Hw. (Hochwürden, means Rev.) Peter Kroeger (the Cath. Director of 1850 lists him as pastor of St. Mary's, in 1851 of St. Paul's church). His name is printed on the paper until Ag 27 1854. Prior to 1852 there must have been with the staff Armand de St. Vincent, as an able music critic; afterward he became the first editor of the SEEBOTE in Milwaukee (q.v.). The paper with 12 pages looks very literary also has columns for Covington and Cleveland. The missionary, Fr. Pierz, describes Minnesota as a wonderful land in which to settle, as did the HEROLD DES GLAUBENS in St. Louis. The paper pleaded for better protection of the immigrants while en route to the U.S. by better and more reliable information (Wittke,135). Anton Böckling returned, following Rev. Kroeger, as editor in D 1854, remained to Mr 1857. The paper had grown in Mr 1856 to 16 pages, advertised German books of Benziger (New York), Franz Saler (St. Louis) and Kreuzberg & Nurn (Cinc.). In My 1856 a notice says that the former editor, Professor Probst went back to Germany after having taught in the bishop's seminary in Cleveland. The no.32 of v. 20 (Ap 2 1857 announced the new editor (since Mr): Franz Xaver Brandecker and believed to be after 20 years the first of all German Catholic papers in the U.S., the readers growing, the paper enlarged and embellished, with good contributors from Europe and America, offers from a "worldwide-historical watchtower the Truth of the Church". There are more political discussions, less about new publications, 2 pages and more of advertisements. For certain artistic works a book is promised as

premium (1959/60 ff.) with the intention to bring good books into Catholic families. Brandecker is still with the W.-F. with the 12-page-paper in J1 30 1862 when the microfilm, our mainsource for accurate dates and names ends. Brandecker left in S 1862. It remains a riddle for us since we know, that he established DAS KATHOLISCHE WOCHENBLATT already in 1859 in Chicago. Was he able to be in Chicago and to do the editing for Cincinnati? Perhaps it was possible with additional work of the publisher Hemand? He had since Ja 1862 just taken over also the publishing of the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, whose editor had to leave suddenly for political reasons in the Civil War? He kept it until D 1864. We are rather sure, that since March (to F 1899) he was also the publisher of the German educational magazine, KATHOLISCHES SCHULBLATT (q.v.) of Cincinnati. Foik says that "a list of contributors, the Messrs. Miettenger (or better in Arndt-Olson: G. Miettenger, see him with KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT, Cinc.), as well as Fasse and Riedel"* signed instead of an editor until 1865 probably.

*If this Riedel's initials were: F.W.A., then he was from 1874-76 with the KATHOLISCHER GLAUBENSBOTE and from 1876-77/8 with DER LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPH. Or were his initials: A.W.? Then see with this W.-F. after 1876.

In that year Joseph A. Hemann who gave such an excellent service to Catholic journalism, sold the WAHRHEITS-FREUND to the Catholic publisher Benziger for 10,000.

Benziger Bros. from New York had founded meanwhile a branch of their business in Cincinnati (q.v. CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE). Their editor in 1865/66 was Franz Furger (Foik ends the paper's story (p.187) for the last 42 years with 5 lines); Arndt-Olson collected all the editors, other sources only partly. Rev. B.A. Schwenninger*,

*pastor of St. Paul's in Cincinnati (a biogr. sketch see with N.Y.City: KATHOLISCHER VOLKSFREUND, 1978-99). He had before influenced the founding of the BROOKLYNER PRESSE and the NEW YORKER PRESSE after 1870; also see him with DER VEREINSBOTE, Cincinnati and New York, City.

He worked "with great skill" (LIT.HANDW.), he brought the paper to its highest circulation (20,000) in 1869 of all German Catholic papers. In that year Rev. Oswald Mossmüller, OSB., contributed 30 sketches about "America prior to Columbus" (we know him from DER GESCHICHTSFREUND, in which also the W.-F. was advertised, q.v. Savannah, Ga., 1882-84, etc.). Rev. Schwenninger was very interested in introducing the German "Katholikentage" in America which became a reality in 1878. In 1870 he was succeeded by Professor Hermann Baumstark* who left only in F 1876.

*acc. to Rothensteiner: LIT. WIRKSAMKEIT, he was Professor of theology in the Lutheran Seminary, converted to Catholicism, was founder of a magazine, STERNE UND BLUMEN (1879)q.v. Cinc.

In his time (acc. to Plumpe: Msgr. Jessing, II...,) the young Joseph Jessing, who had just arrived in America, and began to work for the W.-F. He wrote 15 articles from F-O 1872, others about "German Literature in America", deploring the absence of activity, therefore weakness in counterattacks, the cheap and bad mass production; he also advocated a "German Catholic Press Union". Then in My 1873 as pastor in Pomeroy, Ohio (q.v. there his WÄCHTER, OHIO, and OHIO WAISENFREUND, the latter finally in 1907 inheriting the W.-F.

After 1876 J.M. Blum, then Joseph Burgler must have been editors, each one for a short time, according to Arndt-Olson also A.W. Riedel and Joseph Fredewest. Around 1882 it was Aloys. F. Jüttner (in Foik wrongly given as Alvis Jeuttner) "aus Preussen" (acc. to Bonenkamp's SCHEMATISMUS (1882) p.269). Jüttner was also with the CINCINNATI SONNTAGSBLATT (q.v.). After him A. Dittrich had the editorship and still prior to F 1890: Joseph Schoenenberger, when he had changed to the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH (q.v. there). Around 1884 was Damian Litz* under the pen-name Seppl a contributor of 10

*he was a Brother of the Society of Mary, came from Germany, worked as journalist for different Catholic papers.

series. He also reported on the activities of the Third Plenary Council, 1884. In 1887, Ag 3 the GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER of the paper was published with the history of the paper, (not available to us), written by the former publisher Hermann Lehmann. In 1889 Dom Moosmüller's book: ERZABT BONIFAZ WIMMER was given as premium. Around 1890 Bruno Ritter (not Benno) became editor and remained to 1907, when (at 1905/6) the Standard Publishing Co. signed as publisher, but Benziger is supposed to have been with the paper to its end. After 1900 when the number of subscribers became smaller, publishing became a problem by 1906. In the same year the problem of the German language used in churches and schools was discussed in Cincinnati and Bishop Moeller (though of German parents) advocated abolishing the German in the Churches and schools. The W.-F. was then stopped also after its v.70, no 52 (Je 19 1907). Still to give its readers an opportunity to have a German paper the list of subscribers was given to the OHIO WAISENFREUND, then in Columbus, Ohio, published by the Josephinum, which was able to serve the German Catholics until 1955.

Details: The weekly was published Thursdays, after 1850 on Wednesdays. The paper began with 8 pages of about 11x14 inches, had after 1850 12 pages of 13x18 inches, 16 pages in 1856 of 10 1/2 x 13 1/2, then 16x24 inches around 1876-89 paper of 31x45, or 36x48 were used, to come back to 18x24 inches and 16 pages. The price was in the first year \$2.00, in the second 2.50; while the daily of 4 pages (price not known) was being published. The weekly was priced at \$2.00, then again 2.50. For the big sheets \$3.00 was asked, then again 2.50. The circulation began with 569 in 1837, was in 1838 already 3,300, up to 20,000 in 1869, slowly down to 14,000 in 1876, to 13,000 in 1889, so in 1900, but only 6,000 in 1906/7 for v.72.

"FIRST": DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND was with J1 20 1837 the FIRST GERMAN CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN OHIO and IN THE U.S. ITS DAILY: TAEGLICHER WAHRHEITS-FREUND WAS also with N 10 1846 (-Ja 3 1850) the FIRST CATHOLIC DAILY NEWSPAPER (not only "German") IN THE U.S., if one excludes a less Catholic Irish paper: AMERICAN CITIZEN in New York (1835).

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Timpe, p.4 and WAHRHEITS-FREUND, St. Louis, Mo., Cath. Central Verein, 1937; Rowell (1868-1908); Ayer (1880-1907); North (1879/80); Alden (1875,1882,3,6); Pettengill (1870,77,95); Enzlberger: SCHEMATISMUS (1892), 329; Grothe, p.43-45; Reiter: SCHEMATISMUS (1868); Bonenkamp: SCHEMATISMUS (1882), 269; HIST. OF JOSEPHINUM, JUB. KATALOG Columbia, Ohio, 1913; LIT. HANDWEISER (1869) col. 110; Foik, 181-87; Lamott, 295-98, 301; Shea I, 624; Rothensteiner: LIT. WIRKSAMKE p.41; Kenny (1861); Keiter, p.126; Martin Marty: DR. JOHANN HENNI...; Piusverein (1907); Steiger (1873); McDonald, Sr.M.J..p.197; CATH.DIR. (1838-61); Hoffmann (1891-1907); MSGR. JESSING..,part II by Plumpe; Witt GERMAN, p.107, 175/6; Fehrenbach, p.12/13; Tobias (1885,90); Chesmann (1899); Arndt-Olson, 457.

Locations: ULS has five places with incomplete holdings; DCU: [v 19 1856. v.21 (1857); and a microfilm for 30 volumes, (but the daily is not included WstfSD: [1838-68]; PlatS:1-70; MnCS has more than given with ULS:2, [3-10-12, 33-35; NYStJ: 23-55, 57-70; DCU:23-31. PPCh: 1839: Ag 29-N 21; [1840], 1841 exc. Ag-S 23, 1842; Ja-Ap; [1856-1868], [1871-76], 1893: F Arndt-Olson: in Germany, Aachen, INTERNATIONALES ZEITUNGS-MUSEUM: single nos. between 1842 and 1899.

YOUNG CATHOLIC'S WEEKLY (1879-)

YOUNG CATHOLIC'S MONTHLY (-1880?)

This "Catholic:lc" weekly, then monthly, juvenile magazine was listed in North's newspaper directory of 1879/80 as established in 1879 with the titles changed from weekly to monthly, for \$1.50, to 50 cents. More we were not able to find. It may have been published one a year.

Locations: Not in ULS.

CLEVELAND

was in that time a Diocese (1847-), q.v. with the "Historical Background.

For AMERIKAI MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE at Cleveland
SEE MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT ERZSÉBET HIRNÖKE

For AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK at Cleveland, Ohio (1965+)
SEE Tower, Minn....(S 3 1891....)

This Slovenian, "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper (S 3 1891-) in Tower, Minn., was moved in 1901 to Joliet, Ill., became in 1924 a s-w society-paper of the KSKJ, was moved to Chicago in 1925 becoming there a daily newspaper and society-paper, changed to the latter type exclusively in 1945, was published semi-weekly, moved to Cleveland in 1948, published there since, each Wednesday. Its price was in 1950: \$2.00, circulating 19,502 copies, in 1960: \$3.00, circulating 17,900; still circulating in 1965 17,230 copies; it was managed and edited by Ivan Racis and published by the Grand Carniolan Slovenian Catholic Union, still alive in 1965+.

THE CATHOLIC KNIGHT (Je 1882-Jl 1893)

q.v. also CATHOLIC STANDARD, Toledo (1884 or 86-Jl 29 1893)
 then CATHOLIC PRESS, Cleveland (1892-97).

It was a "Catholic:lc" (then "condemned"), semi-monthly (w) society-paper, organ of the state branch of the Knights of St. John (established 1877) and similar societies in Ohio with Joseph J. Greeves as founder, owner, editor and manager, beginning in Je 1882, ending on Jl 29, 1893. Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland having found the first Catholic weekly in 1874 (CATH. UNIVERSE) accepted also the first fraternal paper propagating it as a good way to unite the different societies. The paper also advocated total abstinence and tried to save the CATH. TOTAL ABSTINENCE NEWS in Philadelphia, being in financial trouble, says Bland). It took an active part in the labor discussions (Browne). But after two years it became more and more the "channel of malcontents in the diocese...most un-Catholic in tone...a scandal" (Houck, III). Greeves, repeatedly warned by the bishop (who had already forbidden in 1876 THE TOLEDO REVIEW, q.v. there) remained careful in his style, but continued to criticize his and other bishops conduct of affairs (Hynes, 195). In Q 1886 his paper was "censured and its circulation curtailed" (Hynes). Then Greeves published a private letter of Bishop Gilmour (1872-91) in which the bishop had expressed some disappointment towards his treatment by the paper's propaganda. Fearing the consequences, the CATH. UNIVERSE published (O 16 1890) a statement of the bishop's "loyalty and devotion to Rome" (Hynes, 195); this and the following controversy also went through other papers which urged the bishop to "condemn" (O 1890) the paper, forbade its reading and supporting (Hynes and Houck). The paper did not change its attitude, its circulation was lessening (says Houck), but we found the circulation figures of the contemporary newspaper directories not "lessoning" much. The bishop died in Ap 1891. Greeves requested in 1892 when the new Bishop Horstmann arrived, that he be allowed to print the official diocesan communications in his paper; it was refused, as a result of this refusal Greeves announced in his last issue (Jl 29 1893): "...C.K. of Cleveland, the CATHOLIC STANDARD of Toledo (q.v. there) will pass into the hands of the Catholic Press Assoc.

Mr. Joseph J. Greeves having disposed of his entire interest in both papers...to give his attention...to...his Catholic Bookstore", says Houck and adds: "Not long after this the owner of the bookstore made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors". But Houck does not mention the fact that Greeves had meanwhile founded a new paper. THE CATHOLIC PRESS (q.v.), published by the above mentioned Catholic Press Association, absorbing probably the two papers.

Details: 8 pages, 17 3/4 inches, \$1.00 the semi-monthly until D 1886, with a circulation of 9,200 copies. Ja 1887: a weekly, Saturdays, 8 pages; 26x40 inches in 1888, 13x20 in 1890 ff.; illustrated, \$1.50; circulation in 1888: 9,432, and in 1891: 13,400, 1892: 12,470.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Browne; Bland, 152; Bro. Martin, p.173; Lucey II, 86, note 1 of p.85; Alden (1883, 86, 91/2); Eureka (1893); Ayer (1883-92); Rowell (1893/94); Dauchy (1889-95); Remington (1892); Batten (1892); Houck: II (1890), 37; Houck: III (1903), 152-55; Hynes, p.195.

Locations: Not ULS, AN. It seems Houck in 1903 has seen copies. None else known today. PPCHi: [1886-93].

THE CATHOLIC MIRROR (1872/73)

THE CATHOLIC MIRROR and THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, both we found listed by Steiger in 1873, which means started in 1872, with the addition: "Roman-Catholic", which means in our terminology: "lc". We were not able to find any further information. We suppose them to have been weekly newspapers. One of the two must have been the first, the other may have been the second or only a changed title; both existed only for a short time (to?1873) The "first" started heroically in a time (since 1870) when the secular papers in Cleveland violently attacked the growing Catholicism. To answer and correct the attacks of the HERALD, the DAILY TRUE DEMOCRATE, especially of the LEADER it became a necessity to have a Catholic paper. But the two papers having been created seem to be forgotten in the history of Catholicism in Cleveland. Two other papers, also named by Steiger in 1873, THE CELTIC INDEX and the German COLUMBIA entered history (q.v. their story).

Details: None known.

"FIRST": THE CATHOLIC MIRROR, OR THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, one of them, WAS THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY (?) NEWSPAPER(?) IN CLEVELAND IN 1872.

Source: Steiger (1873).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

CATHOLIC PRESS (1892-1897)

This was a "Catholic:lc", probably weekly newspaper, published and edited by the Catholic Press Association. One needs to read the story of THE CATHOLIC KNIGHT, q.v. Cleveland, and its editor Joseph J. Greeves to understand the reasons for this paper's founding. Since Remington listed it in "1893", it had started in "1892" and it cannot be a direct successor of THE C.K. which ceased to be published on J1 29 1893. We believe it possible that THE C.K.'s editor, Greeves, and his friends founded the "Catholic Press Association" for their reputation after the bishop had forbidden their paper on Oct. 1890 and began then this new paper for that "Catholic" association. Greeves himself remained in the background, we saw his name listed as editor of it the first time with Batten (1895). We suppose his experiences made him now less critical and more careful, so that the paper was really "Catholic." We have seen the copies kept by PPCHi. But it seems strange that Houck, the writer of the Catholic history of Cleveland did not mention the CATHOLIC PRESS at all, though he told Greeves' activities up to 1893, and ends (on p.155, footnote) this story: "Not long after this (that Greeves disposed, on J1 29 1893, of his two papers: CATH.KNIGHT and CATH. STANDARD giving as reason to give more attention to his bookstore) the owner of the book store made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors;" nothing of the new paper which was listed in 1895 ff. by Batten and Hoffmann. We suppose the CATHOLIC PRESS absorbed the two papers just mentioned.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, price \$1.50 at least in 1895. In 1893 circulating 13,000, in 1893/4: 13,400, in 1895: 13,760 copies.

Sources: Ayer (1893/4); Remington (1893); Batten (1895 and 97); even Hoffman in 1896.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. PPCHi: [1893]; OCIWHi: S 15,1885.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER (1872/3)

See THE CATHOLIC MIRROR's story which is the same for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. We do not know which of these two "Catholic:lc", probably weekly newspapers, which started in 1872, is the first, if they are two papers or only a changed title of one paper and how long each of them lasted, certainly not long (to?1873).

Details: None known.

"FIRST": (If not THE CATHOLIC MIRROR was the first, then) THE CATHOLIC REGISTER MAY HAVE BEEN THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY(?) NEWSPAPER(?) OF CLEVELAND IN 1872.

Source: Steiger (1873)

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

For CATHOLIC STANDARD at Cleveland, Ohio (1890/1-93)
SEE Toledo, Ohio (1884 or 86-93)

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE (Jl 4 1874-My 21 1926)
 successor of THE CELTIC INDEX (1872-74)
 (merged with THE CATHOLIC BULLETIN, Jl 1911-My 21 1926)
THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE BULLETIN (My 28 1926-1965+)

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE was "Catholic:lc" (official)-1892; "lc" (not official)- 1926; "la" again in My 1926+, a weekly newspaper, succeeding THE CELTIC INDEX in Cleveland, starting on Jl 4 1874, merging with THE CATHOLIC BULLETIN (a second Catholic paper in the city since 1911) becoming THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE BULLETIN, still existing in 1965+.

Bishop Richard Gilmour of Cleveland was its founder. With the help of stock certificates of two priests, he bought the subscription list of THE CELTIC INDEX, but made a new paper out of it, asking the diocese for support. He had as first editor Rev. Thomas P. Thorpe*, who, as an

*Msgr. Thorpe was of great ability, a public spirited man, beloved and respected, a graceful orator, a harmonious and noble character" (Carr, 414).

Irishman had connections before to the Celtic paper. Now he became the co-founder of THE C. UNIV. and remained three years with it. The Bishop founded it in a time when anti-Catholic prejudice was in Cleveland at its crest. He was the owner and publisher and intended to guide it, but was in ill health for two years. The paper's aim was, under the circumstance mainly to defend the Church against attacks, not to depend on local paper for printed answers and explanations. It was also meant to be a medium to reach the Catholics of Northern Ohio who formed a large proportion of the population, and to fight also for equal rights for them as citizens.

The first issue appeared on Jl 4 among rejoicing Catholics, eight, five-column-pages of closely packed news, from an office: 119 Erie St. On its top between the words of the title "Christ triumphant" was pictured, expressing the confidence in final victory, and the motto: "A bold and fearless advocacy of Catholic rights and principles", the way to succeed to the set goals. On the front page were some small ads on the left, some mixed local news on the right side, in the center news from Europe and America (the microfilm of the older issues was not good enough to read longer texts); there followed the Dedication of the Catholic University in Dublin, an American pilgrimage to Rome, about C.T.A. Societies, the Directory of the churches in Cleveland, etc. Then and later the editor treated other than strictly religious topics like current problems e.g. the question of Catholic schools, or discussing the new constitution

of Ohio (Houck,126). Early he also proposed a Catholic News Service. The controversies with the editor Edwin Cowles of the Leader, "for many years having the distinction of being the most rabid anti-Catholic paper published in the U.S.", went on; he was helped in that struggle by the "Catholic Central Association, founded by the Bishop. In three years the democratic journal had become one "of note and influence in the diocese and elsewhere" (Carr,414). Rev. Thorpe left the paper in S 1877.

The second editor began already in July: Mr. or Colonel Manly Tello*

*As a former officer of the Confederate Army he stood for pro-Southern views, occasionally attacked the Germans and the Irish (Wittke:IR.,210), thereby embarrassing the Bishop. He had studied law, was editor before with the NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE in St. Paul; as editor he was rather independent, followed his own rigorous and aggressive policy, an able editor but not always prudent, hindering some Catholics as subscribers. But he enjoyed the high esteem of McMaster of the N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. He remained with the UNIVERSE 15 years, to Je 2 1892.

He made the paper under the motto: "God, Our Country, Our Rights" a most influential one in the U.S., his editorials were quoted far and wide. The Bishop, taking up his duties again in 1877 (-1891) became famous for his rigorous Pastoral Letters, published in the paper. Though he needed to warn Tello to be less quarrelsome, both understood one another well enough. The Bishop paid the annual deficits of the paper out of his own means, as stated by his chancellor for 14 years, Msgr. Houck (writer of the History of the Diocese). He also had hired an associate editor to aid Tello since Ap 1875, Rev. Thomas F. Mahar whose able contributions were continued when he was transferred to Akron (-Je 2 1892). The Bishop was a firm believer in a Catholic press (Houck,125):

"The press is a part of our daily mental food", or "The press is the pulpit's best ally"... "Each family should, at least, subscribe to one Catholic paper...".

He also began to collect historical data for his Catholic Archives (of which Msgr. Houck used the historical material). The AM. CATH. HIST. RESEARCHES (Ja 1887,p.41) state that "THE C.UNIV. has published nearly 200 historical sketches of the diocese's churches, missions, etc., also of Northern Ohio, e.g. articles by Bishop Macheboeuf and De Goesbriand (O 18, D 27 1888). To increase the paper's circulation (the debts amounted in 1888 to \$2,500) THE C.UNIV. was given the exclusive right to publish the official diocesan communications (-1891). When Tello was once ill, the Bishop invited Francis Maurice Egan to substitute; Egan took it as an honor and was as editor politically less aggressive. Tello had taken active part in the labor discussions (Browne). Under him the paper had the religious topics on the first page followed by a serial story on the second, a new "Our Young Folks" on the third with other things, on the fourth the masthead, official Catholic communications and on page five: historical sketches (continued), then local and foreign news,

Catholic and secular, problems treated, e.g. school-problems, some "Fun", travel experiences, and advertisements as fillings; very few illustrations. The Bishop was forced to sacrifice much for the existence of the paper, because of 7,560 subscriptions, only 2,000 were paid. He died in such a poor financial condition (1891) that he did not leave enough means to pay for his burial.

After Bishop Gilmour's death THE C. UNIV. was owned by a private stock company in which Rev. William F. McMahon had the controlling interest (DIOCESAN CENT.). Tello and his associate editor Rev. Mahar remained up to Je 2 1892 when their names were printed for the last time on the masthead. Their valedictory, consisted of just telling the factual achievements during the past 15 years, their good and faithful cooperation. Tello returned to his practice of law. One has the feeling they both left together because of differences with the stock company. Meanwhile also, the new bishop had arrived, I.F. Horstmann (1892); he did not want to be a stockholder in the paper but he gave his approval. As was stated later in the DIOCESAN CENTENNIAL, the paper was not the "official" Diocesan paper until 1926.

In the issue following the valedictory of Tello and Mahar, a Salutatory introduced the new management on Je 9 1892 - without acknowledging any thanks to the predecessors - . The publisher stated on Je 16 1892: "The Catholic Union Publishing Co." was keeping the financial control "by a number of men...to whom the property was offered". The list of subscribers needed to be at least doubled with 30,000 Catholics in the city and 200,000 in the diocese for a good family paper. The masthead showed Je 16 1892: Charles Porter as manager, (he was one of the 5 officers of the Pub. Co.) and a new editor: Thomas A. Connelly of Washington, D.C., a young man. To the usual topics the paper got "The Home Circle", "The Cozy Corner," etc. the paper was enlarged by 50 columns, (v.19) in new type; the office was at 223 St. Clair St. Porter was listed on the masthead until Je 10 1893. Connelly was listed alone until Jl 1 1893, then together with a new manager: E.C. Ellam, Connelly was again alone from F 10 1894 - F 24 1899 (v.25). Since 1895 the address had changed to 8 Euclid Ave. In 1897 still the paper has to fight with the A.P.A., a whole front-page on O 29 brings their arguments confronted with the Catholic viewpoints. The diocese historians Houck and Hynes do not mention Connelly at all, but the AVE MARIA of Notre Dame praised him (Jl 23 1892), saying that his changes bring the paper to the rank of N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL and THE CATHOLIC MIRROR of Baltimore. Or the MO. BULL. OF CURR. LIT. of St. Paul (Ja 1893) says: "...keeps the readers well posted on subjects of interest to Catholics and the great questions of the day", or the CARMELITE REVIEW (1894) p.41, called: "a splendid specimen of a Catholic weekly", or the ROSARY announcing in N 1897, p.546 the special number of O 8 1897, mentions with the contents also a history of Catholicity in Ohio. Thomas A. Connelly who had served the paper for six years, later became editor of the CATHOLIC MONITOR of San Francisco. "In 1898" (DIOCESAN CENT.) Rev. William F. McMahon, already mentioned in 1891 with the stock company of the paper "assumed the editorial control", in reality from Mr 1899-D 24 1915. After F 24 1899 (Connelly was the

last time listed on the masthead) no editor was given at least to D 1900, Only the changed address was given in 1899 as: Public Square. In McMahon's time the history of the Institutions of the Diocese are recorded, New Books, "All sorts of Things", Memorials, Stories of Converts, and Chit-Chat to the usual contents. Rev. McMahon brought as associate editors two more priests, the Rev. Gilbert P. Jennings of St. Agnes parish and the Rev. John T. O'Connel of St. Francis de Sales', Toledo; for in this city there existed a Toledo edition of THE C. UNIV., certainly in 1899. To these three editors there came fresh from the classroom Anne Elizabeth O'Hare who after ten years of work with the paper became the famous N.Y. TIMES correspondent Anne O'Hare McCormick. O'Connel left in 1902, Jennings in 1903, when McMahon became the business manager and the office changed in 1904 to the Caxton Bldg. Miss O'Hare had become editor until 1910; thereafter she wrote the column: "Postscript". Finally we saw McMahon's name on the paper's masthead as editor and manager in Ja 1914-D 10 1915, followed by the Approval of Bishop John P. Farrelly. On D 17 1915 McMahon is listed only as editor while William A. McKearny had become manager. And on D 31 the latter is alone on the masthead, the Approval is missing and replaced by "Established by Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour", probably to underline in that way the paper's earlier connection with the diocese, that way to 1924. We have no records from 1924-My 1926.

Meanwhile, in 1911, a second Catholic paper had started in Cleveland THE CATHOLIC BULLETIN being the organ of the German Catholic Societies, patronizing study clubs, and the St. Boniface Historical Society, the latter inspired by Rev. Francis Betten, SJ. It had been founded by Linus G. Wey as a small semi-monthly with educational news mostly, and developed to a weekly newspaper by 1917 for the following nine years. The BULLETIN necessarily took subscribers away from THE C. UNIV. It even grew to such an extent that it had local editions in Erie, Canton, Akron and Youngstown, all issued by the Catholic Press Union in Cleveland. Archbishop Schrembs negotiated the merging of the two papers. The amalgamation appeared as:

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE BULLETIN IN 1926*

*The microfilm does not contain the years 1924 and 25 for THE C. UNIV., though no reels are missing; in the reels 25 and 26 are THE CATHOLIC BULLETIN and some issues of its CATHOLIC CANTON NEWS. Therefore we have not seen any announcement of the change. The reel 27 of the film begins without any explanations in the text.

If this first issue of My 28 1926 is really the first of the combined paper it would have continued the volumes of the UNIVERSE with v.52, no. 48, with a new motto: "To give evidence of the Faith that is in us" which THE C. BULL. had before. No editor is on the masthead, neither a publisher, nor a manager, only: "Official", and below the code of arms of the Bishop, a second masthead in an added "Editorial Page" has as publisher The Catholic Press Union, Inc., and: "Official newspaper of the diocese", also "Complete national and foreign service of the NCWC News" and a recommendation of Bishop Schrembs. We know from other sources that Linus G. Wey from the

CATH. BULL. was the editor and that the diocese gradually acquired the stock of the two privately owned papers, so that since 1892 the new paper again became the official paper of the diocese, according to our grading: "1a". The publishing company was a non-profit corporation, the Ordinary of the diocese was its president. The auxiliary Bishop James A. McFadden became chairman of the editorial board until 1943, when he was made bishop of Youngstown. Linus Wey died in 1931, while his brother A.J. Wey (see "A.J. Wey" in CATHOLIC PRESS ANNUAL 1962) began to work in the business department. In 1927 an 80th JUBILEE EDITION (1847-1927) was published (not available, lost in DLC). It seems the three separate editions for Akron, Canton, Youngstown of the CATH. BULL. were continued, at least CPD Meier lists them from 1928-32. Rev. A.M. Fitzpatrick joined the staff in 1932 and Archbishop Schrembs introduced the annual student's Catholic Press Crusade to enlarge the number of subscribers. In 1935, with the office at 625 Guarantee Title Bldg. a special number was printed for the EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS with 175 pages, and in 1937 there followed the 90th JUBILEE NUMBER (on D 17). In 1938, when Rev. J.A. Fadden signed as editor, Joseph A. Gmelin came to the staff. In 1939 Rev. A.M. Fitzpatrick, STD; had taken over the editorship, the office had changed to the NBC Bldg. A contributor on current subjects was Msgr. John Raphael Hagan whose episcopal consecration took place in 1946 in Cleveland. Joseph A. Breig began as an assistant, Carl G. Bohn became assistant general manager, Joseph A. Gmelin advanced to a managing editor, all around 1948 when Alexander J. Wey worked as manager. No editor is given then, and the office had changed to 1027 Superior St. A.J. Wey published also the CATHOLIC CHRONICLE for Toledo, and the CATHOLIC EXPONENT for Youngstown as diocesan papers. In 1948 THE DIOCESAN CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT (v.75, no.13 Section 3) of O 1 brought also the history of the paper (DCU owns it, we used it, and quoted it: DIOCESAN CENT.). Today, in 1965, A.J. Wey is still the General Manager with him a staff of eight other members; the paper circulates 122,468 copies.

Details: The paper began as a Saturday-paper, changed to Thursday for the longest time, was in the 20th century a Friday-paper; at first of 8 pages with some exceptions, its size 28-42 in 1875, of 31x45 in 1886, supposed to be enlarged in 1892, later only 17x22 inches. Its price was first \$2.50, soon \$2.00, and kept there for a long time, \$3.00 in 1953, \$3.50 in 1961. It circulated in 1875: 3,000, in 1886:6,500, in 1892:6,100. In 1895 there was the enormous jump to 16,000, another big jump in 1914: 22,500, a constantly growing to 1930:38,056, 1942:50,415, 1953:80,394 and 1961:111,635 for its v.88.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 26, 29, 30, 97; Hoffmann (1891-1913); Rowell (1875-1908); Alden (1875; 86, 91); Ayer (1875+); North (1879/80); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1892-1901); Pettengill (1895); Wynhoven (1939); Dunn (1895) p. 717; Severance (1908); Chesmann (1899); Browne (p. 388); Kwitchen, 98; CATH. ENCYC: "Periodicals". Mott: MAG. III, 69; Wittke: IR., 210; CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+) NCA (1949+); Houck III (1903) 121-22; 152-55; Hynes, p. 123-26; DIOCESAN CENT. (DIOCESAN CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT); Microfilm: 59 reels: J1 4 1874-D 30, 1960 (DCU owns it).

Locations: ULS: NN:[28,30,36(-meanwhile more:30-33,35,36-)]; OCI:32-40, 42+; OCIWhi:3-41 [62]; OO:[65]. And MiNazC:J1 4 1874. NUC lists: DLC, ICU, UCL, OCI,ND, but not specified. DGU:8, no 262. InNU:1878, 1893. PPChi:1883: Ap 19-S6, [1886-88], 1889-91, [1892-94], 1895-96, 1897 exc. Mr. 17, 1900 bd., 1901 exc.N 22, 1902 bd., 1903 exc. Ap 10, 1904 bd., 1906 exc. D 21, 1907 bd., 1908 exc Ja 3, 1909 bd., 1910 exc Ja 14, 1911 exc My 19, 1912 exc D 20, 27, 1915 exc. Ap 30, 1916-19 bd., 1920 exc 0 22, 1921-22bd., 1923 exc. S 21, 1924 bd., 1925 exc. F 6 1926- 30 bd., 1931-32, [1933], 1934-37, 1941 exc. D 19, 26, 1942:Ja-Ap. The paper's office has all volumes bound.

For THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE BULLETIN
SEE THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE at Cleveland

THE CELTIC INDEX (1872-1874)
 forerunner of CATHOLIC UNIVERSE (q.v.)

This was an Irish, "Catholic:3" newspaper, frequency not known, existing from 1872-74 (as Houck:III says). We saw it quoted on 0 4 1873 in the WESTERN CATHOLIC of Chicago; it dealt mainly with Irish topics in a national and political way but was read mostly "at least by nominal Catholics" (Houck) in a time when there was no Catholic paper (Houck) (Wittke:IR. does not list it); We also found two other titles for the same year 1872, together with this CELTIC INDEX (this one not marked "Catholic") listed by Steiger in 1873 as "Roman-Catholic": CATHOLIC MIRROR (q.v.) and CATHOLIC REGISTER (q.v.). One of the latter two must have been the first really "Catholic paper of the diocese of Cleveland. Hynes knows that Bishop Gilmour wanted a Catholic paper to defend the Catholic position against the violent attacks of the secular papers in the city. Since the CELTIC INDEX was in financial difficulties, though "it had done valiant services against the LEADER", the most radical of the enemy-papers, the bishop did not help it to continue but bought its list of subscribers and began a new one, THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE (J1 4 1874) taking Rev. Thomas P. Thorpe, who "had been actively connected" with the INDEX, as a native Irishman, as the first editor of the new paper. In what matters this "connection" existed we were not able to find out: Carr in his long biography of Thorpe does not even mention the INDEX.

Details: from Steiger: 8 pages,14x21 inches,"national,political,Irish cause".

"FIRST": THE CELTIC INDEX
 WAS THE FIRST IRISH CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER OR PERIODICAL IN OHIO IN 1872.

Sources: Steiger (1873); Houck:III,121-22, Hynes,123; Carr(1903),413-15.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

COLUMBIA andDAS SONNTAGSBLATT (D 1872 or Ja 1873-1878)

The COLUMBIA was a German, "Catholic:3", tri-weekly (daily, weekly) newspaper, and DAS SONNTAGSBLATT, its "Catholic:lc", weekly Sunday-supplement, the first of a more secular, political and practical character, the second exclusively Catholic, and of a entertaining and literary type. All our sources express that, but they have different editors to time: for 1873 Joseph Kilian, listed in 1874 (which means practically 1873), in 1874: F.X. Kleber, and on N 1874: Friedrich Donner. Since the paper was founded only in D 1872 or even Ja 1873, and since it was pronounced as "new" by the KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, Baltimore on Ja 25 1873, we conclude that these editors must have changed very quickly. Who was the publisher? In Rev. Plumpe's MSGR. JESSING we found additional information on the editor Friedrich Donner which Plumpe had seen in Jessing's OHIO WAISEN-FREUND of N 11 1874: he "was a convert from Protestant ministry", "too impetuous", but reviewed by Jessing "in a complimentary form". Again the paper changed its management: Leman and Beck were editors and publishers when at least in Ap 1878 the three-weekly was changed to a daily, except Sunday. But already in Oct. 1878 it was published only weekly and in 1879 not listed anymore.

Details: we have from Steiger (1873); both papers with 4 pages of 18x24 inches, the tri-weekly for \$4.50, the Sunday weekly: 2.00; as a daily \$5.00; he also lists for the latter 2 pages for \$1.00. The daily circulated with 800, the weekly with 2,000 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1908)p.36; Timpe, p.30; Grothe, p.53; KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, v.13 (Ja 25, 1873), p.315; Enzberger, LIT. HANDWEISER (1873) col.363/4 and (1874) col.72; Steiger (1873); MSGR. JESSING... by Rev. Plumpe, p.151; Rowell (1878); Arndt-Olson, 460, 461.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Cleveland, Ohio (My 12 1891-1911)

Middletown, Pa. (1911-1965+)

JEDNOTA (UNION) (My 12 1891-1965+)

included SLOVAK NEWSLETTER (after 1911+?)

and ZENSKA JEDNOTA (?-1960?)

q.v. JEDNOTE KATOLICKY KALENDÁR, Cleveland, Ohio (1896-1960?)

This Slovak, "Catholic (Roman and Greek):lc", weekly newspaper and society paper in Slovak, later (?1932-1965+) partly in English, was called JEDNOTA with the subtitle KATOLICKY TÝŽDENNIK, and was established and published without interruption in Cleveland, Ohio to 1911, transferred for publishing and printing to Middletown, Pa. until 1965+. It was founded by Rev. Stephen Furdek* who also had organized eight months before: S 4 1890 the

*Rev. Stephen Furdek, born and educated in Hungary of Slovak parents, entered the seminary in Prague, was called to the U.S. and ordained in Cleveland. From 1885-1915 he worked in different parishes. He was called "Father of the Slovaks" because he united and organized the Catholic Slovaks living in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Cleveland, etc., attached to local societies, to the one First Cath. Slovak Union of the U.S. of Am. From 1889-1915 600,000 Slovaks arrived in U.S., and they all could find help in that organization. In 1892 a branch for the ladies was started. In the same time also a non-Catholic "National Slovak Society" was founded, which failed.

the "Prva Katolícka Slovenská Jednota" or "First Catholic Slovak Union of the U.S. of America" for which the JEDNOTA newspaper was also the official organ for fraternity news, free to all members, sold to non-members.

The JEDNOTA'S editor was Rev. Furdek, parish priest in Our Lady of Lourdes' church: ill in 1912 he died in 1915. Since 1912 Joseph Hušek had helped, now he remained with the staff (we do not know if as editor) at least to 1950; he and Mr. Ferencík were good contributors. Since 1948, or earlier, Philip A. Hrobak was editor (-1960+), assisted by J. Pauce and Rev. Matthew Jankola. The publisher was first (-1898?) the Slovak Printing Co., then (?1906-1965+) the Slovak Catholic Union of America. The aims were the same as of the union:

"to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members and to aid religious, charitable and cultural America Slovak enterprises".

The paper aimed with its contents "to serve the whole family"... "with general and fraternal news". Rev. Furdek wrote in simple form what the readers needed to know; also a column of corrective English - Slovak in the earlier issues. He, fearing the people could lose their religion, also tried with untiring zeal to instruct them with simple catechism text, which parents were able to teach the children. But also brought to them scientific, philosophical, and theological matters, classical Slovak literature, the value of Slovak home-life, at the same time he chronicled the new American Slovak experiences, in prose and in verses (these informations we took mostly from Sr. M. Leocadia Stefan's M.A. thesis).

After 1911 it seemed to have been necessary to introduce some English reading. It was done by a monthly SLOVAK NEWSLETTER, but we do not know how long it was continued and if it was, when it was replaced by some English text in the paper itself, as it was certainly done since 1932. For the ladies' branch a special periodical was established, we do not know when, certainly before 1921, but we do not believe in 1892, when the branch started; therefore we just add it to the JEDNOTA:

ZENSKA JEDNOTA (?-1921-1960?)

The official organ of the "Prva Katholícka Slovenská Zenská Jednota" or "First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U.S. of Am." with an office in Cleveland. At least since 1911 it was published and printed in Middletown, Pa. with the JEDNOTA, with the same aim, modified for ladies. In 1921 it was published by the chaplain of the ladies' union, Rev. John M. Licinsky, in 1960 it was Rev. George S. Luba, OSB.

Details: semi-monthly, circulation in 1960: 39,621.
"Catholic by purpose"(1c).

Sources: NCA, Ayer of recent dates; q.v. letter with JEDNOTA,

Locations: Not in ULS. Supposed in the office of the Union.

To the JEDNOTA was added since 1896 an annual calendar, q.v.: JEDNOTA KATOLÍCKY KALENDÁR (+1960?), Cleveland, of which Rev. Furdek was also the editor until 1915. The JEDNOTA itself was said to be in 1950 the largest Slovak paper with a brilliant staff (Yashur) with the largest circulation of any Slovak-American newspaper, still current in 1965.

Details: 1893:12 pages, so 1898 of 15x22 inches to \$2.00; in 1906: 8 pages of 17x24 inches, \$1.50; 4-10 pages change furtheron. The price increased: \$2.00 in 1942 ff., \$2.50 in 1948 ff., \$3.00 in 1950 ff. and \$3.50 in 1960. Circulation figures: 1893:6,000, 1906:19,300, 1914-22: 40,000, 1932:44,600, 1948:25,000, 1950:44,200, 1960:39,917. The JEDNOTA reached v.70 in 1960; in 1965 circulating 38,149 copies.

Sources: Ayer (1895-1911; 1912-1960+); Remington (1893-1901); Dauchy (1894 but for Hazleton, Pa.-1895); Batten (1895); Severance (1908); Pettengill (1899); Piusverein (1907); Hoffmann (1896-1911); NCA (1951+); CPD Meier (1932); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950-59); Palickar, pp. 180-196; Yashur, p.15-41; letter of JEDNOTA'S editor Mr. Philip A. Hrobal in Cleveland, (1951): 3289 E 55th St., and Sr. M. Leocadia Stefan, SSCM, THE ROLE OF REV. STEPHEN FURDEK IN EDUCATION AMONG THE SLOVAKS IN AMERICA (1882-1915), M.A.Diss., Cath.Univ.of Am., Washington, D.C., 1952.

Locations: ULS:IU:[25]+; NN:18+. ILS:[13-40]+. Supposed the office of the Union in Cleveland. PPCHi: [1917,18] 1919 bd., 1920 exc. S 15, 1921-30 bd., 1931-34, 1935 exc. O 16, 1936-38 [1941-43] 1944, 1945, 1947, 1948 exc. My 12.

Cleveland, Ohio (1896-1911)
Middletown, Pa. (1911-1960?)

JEDNOTA KATOLICKY KALENDÁR (1896+)

q.v. to JEDNOTA, Cleveland, Ohio, and Middletown, Pa.

This was a Slovak-Catholic annual calendar, written in Slovak, from 1896 until 1960? It was sold separately and also given gratis to the subscribers of the weekly newspaper and society-paper JEDNOTA. It moved with the paper from Cleveland to Middletown, was edited by the same editors, in the beginning by Rev. Stephen Furdek (-1915) who was the founder of both as well as of the First Catholic Slovak Union on the U.S. of Am., which acted as publisher. It may be that it was called first "Jednota Almanach". It contains besides the calendar stories and articles, on S 2 1940 a Golden Jubilee issue was printed.

Details: it was illustrated and circulated in 1953: 16,000 copies.
"Roman and Greek Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: NCA (1951+); Letter q.v. with JEDNOTA; AM. BENED. LIBR.

Locations: None known, but supposed in the office of the JEDNOTA.

JUTRZENKA (MORNING STAR)* (1881-J1 1923)

KURYER (HERALD) (1923)

KURYER ZJEDNOCZENIA (H. OF UNITY) (1939-1961?)

*We had not found this title as a Catholic periodical in 1955/56 when our article: "Nineteenth Century Polish Catholic Publications in the U.S." (64 items) appeared in POLISH STUDIES (D 1955, Je and D 1956). Rev. Ladislav J. Siekanice, OFM, assistant editor of the POLISH STUDIES missed in our article the JUTRZENKA and brought us in contact with its publisher W.T. Wielowiejski.

This Polish "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper was established in 1881 (acc. to letter of the son of the publisher, later publisher himself). But Ayer, beginning to list the paper only in 1897 has it established in 1893; AN, too. We cannot decide who is wrong. The letter says further: "It was published and edited by Alexander Wiekowiejski, Sr., and an associate editor A. Chrostowski," Ayer gives us first in 1897 as publisher the Jutrzenka Pub. Co., 29 Chambers St., then 81 Fremont St. Ayer called the paper in 1897 "Independent", nothing about being "Catholic". The letter tells us: "It was the official organ of the Roman-Catholic Union of the Blessed Virgin. In 1916, due to the military conscription of Wielowiejski's sons Walter T. and Alexander E., Jr., he (= Wielowiejski, Sr.) consolidated his paper with the Polonia" (q.v. in Cleveland), "forming a corporation: Polonia-Jutrzenka Pub.Co., of which he became the manager, publishing both papers separately until 1923." He died in 1922, when the office changed to 7007 Broadway, his sons being the publishers

until J1 1923, changing it to the Kuryer.

Details: published Wednesdays, later (1908) Thursdays, of 8 pages, 15x21 inches in size, 1908 ff. 18x24, price \$1.00 to 1923; it circulated in 1908: 5,450, copies, in 1922: 17,000 copies.

Sources: Letter of Rev. Ladislav J. Siekanice, OFM, assistant editor of the POLISH STUDIES. Letter of Walter T. Wielowiejski, editor of the KURYER, giving us the informations about his father's JUTRZENKA and some of his own papers in 1960. Ayer (1897-1960; not 1961).

Locations: AN: OHi:Ja 3 1901; Je 1918-My, J1 1921-J1 1923.

KURYER and KURYER ZJEDNOCZENIA (1923-1939; 1939-1961?)

Under these titles the Wielowiejski sons published their Polish weekly, seems to us less Catholic. Ayer has the KURYER as politically "Independent the K.Z. as "non-partisan" in his lists; the K.Z. was marked in its editor's letter as the "official organ of the Union of the Poles in America", not "Roman Catholic" as the JUTRZENKA. Nevertheless the K.Z. is one of the few foreign papers still listed in the CPD (1959); therefore it may be taken as "lc". Since 1923 the office is in 6805 Lansing Ave. Walter T. and Alexander E. Wielowiejski* are given mostly as publishers

*he had founded another Polish paper, a Catholic s-w society-paper for the Association of Polish Women in 1924, current in 1961: JESNOCE POLEC, listed in Ayer and CPD.

also the Kuryer Publ. Co., Walter T. is the editor-in-chief; besides him, at least since 1928, S.A. Nowakowski is editor to 1938/39, when the KURYER added ZJEDNOCZENIA (UNITY) to its title. Then, in 1939 a new editor took over: John A. Zebrowski, to about 1950, when Walter T. Wielowiejski further on signed as editor; Ayer in 1960 has Z. Adamczak as editor, then it is not listed anymore.

Details: both papers were published Thursdays; the KURYER raised the price in 1923 to \$1.50, in 1928 to \$2.00; it circulated in 1928: 23,400, in 1930: 22,800, in 1938: 29,715 copies. The K.Z.'s circulation jumped up in 1940 to 41,000, but came back to figures like 25,700 in 1952 or 29,978 in 1959.

"FIRST": JUTRZENKA WAS THE FIRST POLISH CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CLEVELAND AND IN OHIO; it is the OLDEST POLISH PAPER with a new title: KURYER ZJEDNOCZENIA.

Sources: the same as for JUTRZENKA, and Ayer from 1923-1960+; CPD(1959+).

Locations: Not in AN.

For KATOLIKUS MAGYAROL VASÁRNAPJE at Cleveland
SEE MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT ERZSÉBET HIRNÖKE

For KURYER (ZJEDNOCZENIA) at Cleveland (1923+)
SEE JUTRZENKA (1881-1923)

For MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE at Cleveland
SEE MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT ERZSÉBET HIRNÖKE

1. MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT ERZSÉBET HIRNÖKE
 (ST. ELIZABETH'S HERALD) (around 1895-99?)
2. MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE (HUNGARIAN SUNDAY) (?1901-1927)
3. (?) AMERIKAI MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE (AM. HUNG. SUNDAY) (1927-1935?)
4. KATOLIKUS MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE (?1944-1960+)

1. M.S.E.H.

This Hungarian, "Catholic:lc", weekly "small" newspaper may have been started around 1895 and its change to the second title may have occurred between 1899 and 1901; it is certain that Rev. Charles Böhm, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Hungarian church in Cleveland started the paper, was also its publisher and as far as he had time, its editor.

We know that Bishop Horstmann of Cleveland called Fr. Böhm for the Hungarians in 1891, that he came and began to work in 1892. The CATH. ENCYCL. VII, 546, says of him: "Soon after his arrival (he) started a religious weekly, ST. E.'s H." which "two years later" developed into M.V. (HUNG.SUNDAY); prior to 1897 Fr. Böhm had built St. Elizabeth's church. "Soon" and "later" can be between 1892 and 97. The M.V. mostly is listed with the establishing date: 1901, "two" years less would be too late for "soon" after his arrival; both expressions must be taken in a larger sense: 1895 would fit between as beginning for the M.S.E.H. and 1900 or 1901 for the M.V., covering the claim of the K.M.V. to go back to 1895, as well as the claim of the A.M.V. to go back to 1900. Only K.M.V. can claim to be the oldest Hungarian paper in the U.S. We are completely sure, acc. to the given history of the "Hungarians in America" (CATH. ENCYCL.), that the K.M.V. cannot mean another paper on the shoulders of which it could stand, it is clear that Fr. Böhm's achievements for the Cath. Hungarians were the first.

The first secular Hungarian paper was a shortlived one in 1853 for the people who had come to America with the first wave after 1848/49; the next rush happened to be in 1880-98 and up to 1909, when 310,869 Hungarians had arrived, half of them Catholics.

Fr. Böhm, who visited all the Hungarian settlements between California and Connecticut" founding congregations, also the first Catholic Hungarian Society in Cleveland: Szűz Mária Szövetség(1896) and another Szent Erzsébet Unió. Who helped him to edit the paper?

Details: None of the paper known, besides 8 pages.

"FIRST": The MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT ERZSÉBET HIRNÖKE was the FIRST CATHOLIC HUNGARIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE U.S.

Source: See with the next title.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

2, M.V.

Of the same type and quality was the now "fullfledged" weekly newspaper, published from 1901-1927, with an office first at no. 46, then at 198 So. Woodland Ave. First Fr. Charles Böhm was its director, no helpers known, until he left the city in 1907 (acc. to CATH.DIR. for Newark, then Buffalo In 1903 (Ayer) has as publisher the Am. Hungarian Catholic Literary and Printing League and 1904 ff.: the M.V. Publishing Co. The paper had "become quite popular". "In 1907 the Hungarian Catholic Clergy, hoping to put Catholic journalism on a stronger foundation, held an enthusiastic meeting at Cleveland and took the M.V. under their joint control and selected as its editor Rev. Stephen F. Chernitzky, from whom in great part the facts for this article ("Hungarians" in the CATH. ENCYCL.) have been obtained...but the 'panic of 1907' deprived him of the success he should have had. He lost the financial backing". After 1923 Chernitzky was followed by Rev. Ernest Rickert, with an office at 9467 Buckeye Rd.; he is the author of the HUNGARIAN POETS IN AMERICA (CATH. BUILDERS).

Details: published Thursdays, mostly with 12 pages of 13x20 inches, its price lowered from \$2.50 to \$2.00 and 2.00 in 1904, respectively 1908, when 2,800, resp. 3,000 copies were circulated.

Sources: about M.S.E.H. and M.V.: CATH. BUILDERS, II, 94,99 (written by Chernitzky, the editor of M.V. 1907-23); CATH. ENCYCL.: "Hungarians in America" (also by Chernitzky); Hoffmann (1899); Ayer (1903 ff.).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

3. A.M.V.*

*to introduce this paper is the result of a search for a link between 1927, the end of M.V. and the uncertain beginning of the K.M.V., listed only 1944 ff. but claiming to be established

in 1895, the establishing-date of M.S.E.H. That the A.M.V. may be that link we conclude from 1.) the similarity of the title, 2.) that it just began in 1927 when the M.V. ended, 3.) that it, too, aimed to be a "Catholic" paper, 4.) most important: that it claims to be established in 1900, the probable establishing-date of the M.V.; that way the A.M.V. would be only a change of title of the M.V. - For the A.M.V. as an independent paper would only speak the completely new management, but not necessarily.

The AMERICAN MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, published from 1927-1935 by the Am. Hungarian's Sunday, Inc., and edited by Leo Kolos.

Details: published Thursdays, priced \$2.00 in 1934, circulated with 9,789 copies in 1928, with 8,810 in 1929, with 11,514 in 1930.

Sources: Ayer (1928-35).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

4. K.M.V.*

*There is still a gap between the years 1936-43 with no information (the office of the paper did not answer our letter) about a starting of the K.M.V. directly after the A.M.V. Only then we could be sure that the K.M.V. can claim to go back to 1895, continuing the first Catholic Hungarian paper in the U.S.

Taking that for granted, the KATOLIKUS MAGYAROK VASÁRNAPJE, continuing the A.M.V., listed since 1944 with the establishing-date 1895, published by the Catholic Publishing Co., Inc. twice a week (1948), weekly (1950), having as editors: in 1948 Rev. Tarzicius Kukla, OFM, in 1950 Rev. Benedikt Biro, OFM, and Rev. Peter Torney as business manager, who was editor in 1960. It gives as its purpose: to be a religious paper, treating educational, historical, sociological, philosophical and theological questions; it has special editions on Holy days, also on St. Stephan's Day.

Details: published Tu and Fr, then Fr, priced \$4.50 in both cases, circulating in 1948: 12,000, in 1950: 14,671, acc. to CPD, but acc. to Ayer only 5,304, in 1952, in 1959: 7,000 copies.

Source: Ayer (1944+); CPD (1948+).

If the publication was not interrupted, then the K.M.V. remains THE OLDEST HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE U.S.

Locations: Not in AN. We suppose the paper's office: 4160 Lorain Ave. has copies at least of the last title.

For MARIA HILF at Cleveland SEE Dayton, Ohio

This German, "Catholic:lc", monthly juvenile magazine was published from 1873-74 in Dayton, Ohio (q.v.). It is supposed to have been moved in 1874 to Cleveland, but we were not able to trace it there.

For MONITOR CLEVELANDSKI at Cleveland, Ohio
SEE POLONIA W AMERYCE, there.

POLONIA W AMERYCE (18 1 or 92-Je 30 1923)
MONITOR CLEVELANDSKI (Jl 1 1923-Je 11 1938)

This Polish, "Catholic:lc", weekly (daily) newspaper was established as POLONIA W AMERYCE in 1891 (AN, Ayer, SPD Meier) or 1892 (Polish:Kr., Ol, Os, Zie.) and lasted with the title MONITOR CLEVELANDSKI or DAILY MONITOR from Jl 1 1923-Je 11 1938. The POLONIA was founded by a group of citizens of Cleveland and published by Teodor Dżużyński; Zie also mentions A.E. Wielowiejski (q.v. with JUTRZENKA), while Ayer has as the publisher the Polish Pub. Co. and as editor Łucjan S. Dewoyno certainly for 1899. Zie also gives as editor a Małkowski (no first name). The office was in 1899: 2096 Broadway. In 1916 the publisher of the JUTRZENKA of Cleveland, Alexander Wielowiejski, Sr., consolidated his paper with the POLONIA, forming a corporation: Polonia-Jutrzenka Pub. Co., later publishing both papers separately; he was the manager of the company with a half interest in it. When he died in Ap 1922 his interest was sold to S. Piotowski who continued, with T. Dżużyński, the POLONIA daily under the editorship of Mr. Surdel to 1923, at which time the company was sold to the RECORD CODZIENNY a Catholic daily newspaper in Detroit, Michigan. The POLONIA had been called by Zie (p.103) the organ of the Polish Union in Ohio, what was corrected by Walter T. Wielowiejski to "Alliance of Poles in Ohio". Our classifying of the paper's Catholicity with "lc" may be wrong; we asked the Polish Roman-Catholic Union in Chicago who "have no records at all to that effect"; the problem remains unsolved.

THE MONITOR CLEVELANDSKI

kept 1891 as its establishing-date and was by its new owner, the RECORD CODZIENNY, published for Cleveland as a daily. Its chief-editor was John J. Przyprawa with Konstanty Zielecki and S. Stachowicz as associate editors. In 1929 the paper was sold by the RECORD CODZIENNY to W.J. Novak, a Cleveland resident who continued to publish the MONITOR, keeping Przyprawa as editor. As publisher signed the United Pub. Co. with an office at 6875 Broadway to the last issue on Je 11 1938, when its subscription list was sold to THE POLISH DAILY NEWS (WIADOMOSCI CODZIENNE) of Cleveland. We cannot say how "Catholic" the paper was towards its end; politically the POLONIA had changed from "republican" to "independent",

the MONITOR from "independent" to "democratic", at least from 1934-38. In Ayer's listing only in the first years of the MONITOR, this characterization was replaced by "Roman-Catholic".

Details: POLONIA, published Thursdays, to 1923 four pages of 17x24 inches, prices \$1.50 or \$2.00; its circulation was lowest in 1900: 2,000, highest in 1910: 14,550. The MONITOR was published daily, exc. Sunday, a local paper, priced in 1928: \$6.00, in 1938: \$5.00 and circulated 20,000 in 1924, 19,763 in 1928, 22,792 copies in 1938.

Sources: for POLONIA: Ol,p.80; Os,27; Kr V,69; Zie,103; CPD Meier (1923); Rowell (1900,1901); for MONITOR: AN, Baumgartner, 55; CPD Meier (1928,32); Ol,90; Zie,80; for both together: Ayer (1896-1938); and letter of Walter T. Wielowiejski, editor of KURYER, Cleveland (1960) straightening out all the changes of the paper for us.

Locations: AN has only OHi:Je 13 1918-Je 1923 of POLONIA; S 29 1923+ of MONITOR CLEVELANDSKI.

For DAS SONNTAGSBLATT at Cleveland, Ohio SEE COLUMBIA

For DIE STIMMEN DER WAHRHEIT at Cleveland(Ag 1 1881-Jl 4 1918)
SEE Detroit, Michigan (Ja 7 1875-Jl 4 1918)

This German, "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper was an edition separate from the main-paper in Detroit, destined for the diocese of Cleveland. No holdings there known.

COLUMBUS

was in 1868 ff. a diocese (q.v. with the "Historical Background").

Columbus, Ohio
see also Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN (Ja 1874-1940)

(THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN AND RECORD was an edition for Indianapolis,
O 28 1899-1915)

THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER (1940-1951)

This "Catholic:la: official organ of the Diocese of Columbus", a weekly newspaper, was established in Ja 1874* and was published until 1942, or

*not in 1875 as most of the newspaper directories state, even the 50th anniversary number of the paper has "1875-1925",

because the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. already had reviewed it on Ja 30 1874; the date was also corrected in the 65th anniversary edition: "1874-1939".

at least Ayer listed it then for the last time. The paper began under the best conditions for a Catholic paper, being founded and edited by an experienced Catholic paper-journalist (CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, Cincinnati) and in the same time under a new bishop of a new diocese. He was Sylvester Horton Rosecrans - brother of the noted Civil War general -. He realized the powerful influence of the press and wanted to use it for the good of his flock. He made the Diocese the proprietor and worked as editor and contributor energetically for it until his sudden death in 1878. His bright editorials, filled with humor, were read far and near, and soon made the paper a leading Catholic publication in America. He was aided by Fr. L.W. Mulhane and Fr. D.A. Clarke, writing editorial and historical sketches about the diocese. The paper was published by the Columbian Printing Co., somewhat later called: "Col. Print. and Publishing Co." The AVE MARIA said about the first copy on Ja 30 1874: "...the first number, a neat 4-page journal, printed on good paper with clear type, articles well written... plenty of diocese news, a home paper for every parish... the good bishop and Fr. D.A. Clarke have our best wishes." In Rev. Hartley's book (p.69) the last editorial written by Bishop Rosecrans is reprinted where he ventilates the opinion of McMaster (of N.Y.'s FREEMAN'S JOURNAL) of a diocesan paper.

After the bishop's death Dennis A. Clarke who already was his aide, now became its editor. We know again from the AVE MARIA (D 20 1879) that "he studied for priesthood and became a priest last week... while editing the paper in such an able manner, which required a great effort...". On Ap 23 1881 the AVE MARIA stated that "THE C.C. appears in a greatly enlarged form... this sterling paper has many friends." John A. Kuster was the paper's manager under Rev. Clarke and himself became editor after him (about 1886) when Alden advertised the paper: "For the home, for the family." In 1892 Kuster was still editor, but Arthur Preuss in his REVIEW, Chicago, on Je 27 1895, introduced James Ryder Randall, not clear as an editor or only as a contributor. The paper was praised by THE ROSARY (Ag 1896) p.221: "an excellent publication, clean, bright, snappy, varied in contents, a well conducted family paper;" or the AVE MARIA (Ag 15 1896): "The C.C. has lately secured the services of a new contributor to the staff, R.C. Gleaner, to the edification and gratification of his readers." Did he also become editor about 1897-1908? The paper's office was in that time (1913): 119-23 Long St. In 1925 we found some more names of contributors in the GOLD. JUBILEE ED. of the paper: "Louis Reilly, the versatile Helen Moriarty, the fascinating novelist Anna C. Minogue... and the venerable Father Mulhane whose bright... letters, week after week, have won him a special place in the hearts of Ohio Catholics." Mulhane wrote in 1907 articles about "The Church in Columbus" (see Hartley, p.2/3). The mission of the paper had been: "bringing the gospel of religion, the light of faith, the message of truth, after hard battles... during 50 years of fruitful work." Of the contributor, Louis Reilly we believe it is the same as L.W. Reilly, the editor of the

CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, Cincinnati, from 1897-99, also the two lady-contributors were known to be with this Cincinnati paper.

Since 0 28 1899 the CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN published an edition for Indianapolis and Indiana as a continuation for its CATHOLIC RECORD which had ceased just before its publication. The edition carried the combined title THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN AND RECORD until 1915 (q.v. with Indianapolis/Ind.).

Perhaps already in 1907 ff., certainly around 1925-30 James T. Carroll was the editor and in that time also the title of the publisher was interrupted with: Carroll Press, Inc., then again Cath. Columbian Print. and Pub. Co. The address was in 1932: 50 W Gay St. being also the one of THE CATHOLIC FORESTER. Around 1939, with a new address: 32 E. Warren St., we found the name of a Miss Margaret Eamel (spelled also Hammel, probably the right spelling) as associate editor and as editor Rev. H.E. Mattingly in the latter years, before 1940. The paper then became one of the chain editions of the Denver REGISTER, with the combined title THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER, going on to 1951, as the official weekly newspaper of the Diocese of Columbus. THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN had published different special editions of which we (DCU) own two, which helped in compiling the history of the paper, of the bishops and churches of the diocese.

Details: The weekly was published Saturdays until 1881; Thursdays then; 1890: again Saturdays, 1913 to its end: Fridays. After 4 pages in the first years of 28x42 inches, it increased to 8 pages, "greatly enlarged" in 1881, back to the former size in 1886, only 11x15 in 1890, 15x22 in 1895 ff. The price was \$2.00 until about 1913 ff.: \$2.50. In 1876 there circulated 2,100 copies, in 1880:3,000, in 1886:10,000, in 1890:11,200, in 1897:10,030, the highest with 12,000 in 1913-16, down to 9,600 in 1923, to 8,500 in 1932, no figures given in 1942, when the paper's v.68 was reached.

"FIRST": THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN WAS THE FIRST CATHOLIC PAPER IN COLUMBUS IN Ja 1874, THE SECOND WEEKLY DIOCESAN-PAPER IN OHIO.

Sources: Union List of Ohio; Alden 1882,83 and 1886 (p.409)-1891/2 (p.270); Rowell (1875-1908); Ayer (1875-1942); Cook (1876); North (1879/80); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1893-1901); Pettengill (1878-95); Severance (1908); Middleton (1893); Wynhoven (1939); Chesman (1899); Batten (1892,95,97); Baumgartner p.29,97; Dunn (1895)p.717; Hoffmann (1889-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+); NCA (1931+); CATH. BUILDERS IV,226: THE CATH.COL., 65th ANNIV. EDITION (Ag 18 1939). PPCHi:[1883-90], 1891 exc. Je 27, 1892 bd., [1893], 1919 exc. Ja 22, 1910 exc. S 16, [1911-12], 1913-17 bd., [1918-19], 1920-22 bd., 1923, exc.J1 10, 31, 1924-29 bd., 1930 exc S 12, 1931,1932 exc. S 30, 1933 [1934-37].

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. OCoStM:1878-82, 1885-1908, 1910-1938. DCU: 1.) GOLD. JUB. EDIT. (Ap 10 1925) THE CATH. COLUMBIAN, 1875-1925, bd.

together with AMERICANA CATOLICA of Guilday-Miscell., v.I; 2.)v.LIII, 40 (Fri., Oct.5, 1928) ACHIEVEMENT NUMBER OF DIOCESE OF COLUMBUS, 3.) v.44, no 52 (D 27, 1929 Supplement: ANNUAL DIOCESAN REVIEW, 4.) v.65, no.33 (Ag 18 1939) THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN.

For THE CATHOLIC FORESTER at Columbus, Ohio (?1910-1965+)
SEE Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1893-)

This "Catholic:2" monthly, now qu-society-paper was established in 1893 in Milwaukee, moved in 1896 to Chicago, and probably around 1910, to Columbus. It is the organ of the Order of Cath. Foresters. From about 1939 until 1960 certainly Thomas J. Carrol was the editor of the quarterly (since 1953); it exists still in 1965, with a circulation of 145,802.

CATHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE (prior to 1893-?)

Of this "Catholic:1c" monthly juvenile magazine we know **of it** only through Middleton, whose article was written in 1893: he gave no establishing-date

No further details.

Locations: Not in ULS.

IRISH-AMERICAN TIMES (1886-1888)

This Irish paper, if "Catholic" at all, then "3", a weekly newspaper, edited and published by J.B.O'Riley, politically "Republican"; it expired after two years: 1888.

Details: Published Saturdays, 4 pages of 24x35 inches, \$2.00.

Sources: Ayer (1888).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Columbus, Ohio (Ag 1882-92)
 Chicago, Ill. (1893-97)
 Collegeville, Ind. (Je 1897-1900)

THE LITTLE CRUSADER (Ag 1882-D 1897)

THE YOUNG CRUSADER (Ja 2 1898-D 1900)

THE LITTLE CRUSADER was a "Catholic:lc-1897, lb-1900", weekly juvenile magazine for Sunday school and home, established in Columbus, Ohio in Ag 1882, was moved to Chicago in 1893, moved again in 1897 to Collegeville, Ind., where it was continued to the end of the year. Its title was changed and published again from Ja 2 1898-D 1900. It was founded edited and published by A.M. or Adelaide M. Murphy; with an office: 32 E. Gay St.; for the year 1883 Patrick E. Murphy also was mentioned as the publisher by the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. F 24 1883 and introduced as:

"a four-page Sunday school and home paper for children...most interesting and instructive; the editor possesses the rare faculty...of attracting youthful minds;...it is cheap...it should have thousands of readers."

Miss Murphy moved with the magazine to Chicago, editing it there probably to the Spring of 1897. From THE COLLEGIAN, Collegeville, Ind. (Je 1897) we know that: "Upon the demise of Miss Adelaide M. Murphy of Chicago, late editor of 'The Little Crusader', Fr. Alphonse Crussi* has taken up the editorship of the little paper."

*Rev. Alphonse Crussi (acc. to Cath. Directories and a search by CPPC Fathers) was ordained in 1883, assigned to different places, sent finally in D 1894 to Collegeville, Ind., where THE COLLEGIAN printed on Ja 1895, p.35, that Fr. Crussi was assistant to Fr. F.H.Schalk at the Indian School. He remained in Collegeville until he was transferred in Mr 1901 to Ft. Wayne (he joined as secular priest in 1904 the Diocese of Peoria). He was exactly as long in Collegeville as the magazine lasted (1900).

He continued it in Je 9 1897 with v.15, no 43, one copy we saw in PPCHi. It had the motto: "St. Francis of Sales of the Catholic Press, be the Protector of this little school-paper." It contained "plain lessons in Catholic doctrine, poems, a story."

THE YOUNG CRUSADER was the new title given by Fr. Crussi in Ja 2 1898, beginning the volumes now in January of each year. To its aims he added: "to entertain, amuse, instruct and edify..., a variety of good stories, continued, one incomplete in each number, short anecdotes, "A little fun", a "Puzzle corner", so to N 1900. THE MESSENGER, Collegeville, Ind. advertised it as an English paper for children, printed in the Messenger Printing Plant, and encouraged readers to ask a sample number of Rev.A.M. Crussi; The Fathers of the Society of the Precious Blood (CPPS) acted as publishers.

Details: The weekly magazine was published Sundays, always of 4 pages; Under the first title it changed often its size: 12x18 (1884), 19x25 (1888), 13x19 (1890), 10x12 (1891), 12x19 inches (1895); 19x25 (1889); its price

was first 25 cents, 1888 to its end: 50 cents; it was at least in 1893 ff. illustrated, when it circulated (1892/3) 3,000 copies. The first copies of Fr. Crussi, which we saw, were printed on pink paper, 9 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches. With the new title white paper was taken of 11x14 inches; no further information of its circulation could be found. Volume 19 was the last being published.

Sources: For COLUMBUS, OHIO: Middleton (1893, 1908); Lucey II, 94; Alden (1886 p. 270); Ayer (1883-91); Rowell (1884-92); Hoffmann (1891-94); Batten (1892); Eureka (1893); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (F24 1883). For CHICAGO, ILL.: Ayer (1895-97); Batten (1895, 97); Hoffmann (1895-97); THE COLLEGIAN, Ind. (Ja 1895 p. 35) (Je 1897 p. 212). For COLLEGEVILLE, Ind.: Hoffmann (1898-1900); letters of Fr. Charles Banet, CPPS and of Fr. Wm. Miller, CPPS (1960).

Locations: Not in ULS for the three places. Not in Libraries of the Fathers of the Precious Blood in Collegeville and Carthagen. Only in PPCHi: THE LITTLE CRUSADER: 1884: N 30, [1885-87], v. 15, no 43 (Je 9 1897), v. 16, no 19 (D 19 1897); THE YOUNG CRUSADER: v. 17, no 1 (Ja 2 1898), v. 19, no 46 (N 1900).

For OHIO WAISENFREUND at Columbus, Ohio (Ag 23 1877-1931)
SEE Pomeroy, Ohio (1877-)

For THE YOUNG CRUSADER SEE THE LITTLE CRUSADER Columbus, Ohio

DAYTON

belonged to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. In 1831 the place was visited by Bishop Fenwick who found there "some lazy Catholics." It needed until 1837 to collect money for a church to which mostly the German Catholics responded. This St. Emmanuel church became the mother-church for all nearby counties. Dayton expanded to the East where first for the Irish then for the Germans (1846, 1858) churches were built. Poles and Hungarians arrived in 1895 ff. The city counted in 1896 seven churches and some chapels.

The Society of Mary had founded a boarding and day school in 1850, called in 1857 St. Mary's Institute, prospering so that in 1920 it received the rank of a university.

CAECILIA* (F 1 1874-1965+)Chronological conspectus

1. Dayton, Ohio (v.1, no 1, F 1874-) J. Fischer and Bros.
- 2a. New York, City (v.2, 12, D 1875-) J. Fischer and Bros.
- 2b. New York, City (v.4, 1, Ja 1877-) Pustet and Co.
3. St. Francis, Wis. (v.13, 1, Ja 1886-) Singenberger
4. Milwaukee, Wis. (v.41, 9, S 1924-) Singenberger, heirs
5. Mundelein, Ill. (v.53, 11, N 1925-) St. Mary of the Lake Sem.
6. Milwaukee, Wis. (v.57, 1, Ja 1930-) Singenberger, heirs
7. Boston, Mass. (v.58, 10, O 1931-) McLaughlin & Reilly Co.
8. St. Louis, Mo. (v.70, 1, Ja 1943-) McLaughlin & Reilly Co.
9. Boston, Mass. (v.76, 4, 1949-) McLaughlin & Reilly Co.
10. Omaha, Nebr. (v.84, 1, F 1957-1965+) Soc. of St. Caecilia

*The Caecilien Verein in Regensburg, Germany had already published a magazine, entitled CAECILIA, also a CAECILIENKALENDER, read also by German-Americans.

This German, later German-English (1906), finally English (1925+), "Catholic:lc" or as professional publication: "2", monthly (-1948, then bi-mo, qu.) musical magazine was established on F 1 1874 in Dayton and not in St. Francis where its founder lived. It is still published in 1965+. There have not been any suspensions or breaks in publication and numeration of the volumes 1-91 though the CAECILIA was moved to different places under different publishers, q.v. the chronological conspectus above. The founder was Johannes, or John Singenberger*, also its editor.

*He was born and educated in Switzerland where he studied music under distinguished teachers. He became known to Bishop Henni of Milwaukee and came to the States in 1873 to become Professor of Music at St. Francis Seminary. In that year he introduced the celebration of St. Caecilia's Day with a nationwide observance, as it was done in German speaking countries. With the Caecilien Verein he began its organ CAECILIA in 1874 and was its editor until his death. Added to the Caecilia was as an English musical magazine, ECHO, founded in New York (1882-4) of which he was also editor. After its failure a REVIEW OF CHURCH MUSIC was established by him in St. Francis, Wis., in 1905, which expired by D 1906 through lack of support. In 1883 he had tried to publish at St. Francis the magazine FOR SCHOOL AND FIRESIDE which also expired after a year. He was a good teacher of music and a composer of masses, several hundred hymns, motets, organ music, etc. The University of Notre Dame gave him an honorary degree and he received papal honors from Leo XIII, Pius X and Pius XI, including the Order of St. Gregory the Great in 1882. After his death in My 19, 1924 his son Otto took over the guidance of CAECILIA for some time.

The Caecilien Verein he had introduced was a national musical society with the headquarter in Milwaukee, a national magazine was his CAECILIA, Professor Singenberger guided both for 50 years, succeeded by his son Otto until the heirs transferred the rights of the magazine to the music publishing firm McLaughlin & Reilly, of Boston. We know little about the period in St. Louis, the second period in Boston, or the reasons for the change to Omaha in 1957. We know some of the editors after 1924: in Boston, William Arthur Reilly was an associate editor in 1931; Dom Gregory Hugle, OSB, of Conception Abbey (Mo.) was editor from 1936-41 (he died in 1951); another Benedictine Fr., Dom Ermin Vitry from O'Fallon, Mo., followed him; he was in ill health in 1952 and obliged to absent himself but still after the magazine's change to Omaha he is listed as editor emeritus together with Rev. Francis Schmitt as editor who is assisted by some contributing editors. The office is at 3558 Cass St., where Paul Sing is the circulation manager, and in 1960 Norbert Letter the business manager. Since 1957 the CAECILIA has the ecclesiastical approval of the bishop of Nebraska.

In earlier years the contributors were largely German, including members of the Redemptorist Order, such as Victor Hoehlscher, T. Anwander, E. Weigel, J. Wirth, M. Halaus, H. Dauenhauer and E. Schauer. The magazine had by 1879 some English articles included, the number of which grew. Therefore Professor Singenberger became the editor of the New York ECHO, published in English; but it endured only from 1882-84. His MUSICAL MAGAZINE FOR SCHOOL AND FIRESIDE (1883-84) as well as his REVIEW OF CHURCH MUSIC (1905-6) in St. Francis, both designed for English users, failed. The subscribers of the latter were referred to the CAECILIA, then published half in German, half in English. After his death it was published completely in English, and with that became more nationwide. In Singenberger time the activities of the society and magazine were concentrated in Milwaukee. He had through both also through conventions and summer schools, a tremendous influence on church music and liturgy into widely scattered states. After his death that center lost its force. As the German imported CAECILIEN KALENDER was (1876-) widely read so also was the KIRCHENMUSIKALISCHES JAHRBUCH.

The CAECILIA since 1874 carried a music sheet of 2-4 pages in each issue. From 1882 ff. there was also added an annual supplement of about 96 pages called CANTICA SACRA, with sacred music, masses and hymns, in quarto; the music sheets were almost never bound together with the magazine and therefore we were not able to check them. From the beginning the magazine's purpose was "to banish all music of a profane and wordly character and to substitute for it sublime compositions of good authorship", and to further liturgical music. In addition to articles about composers and music in general it emphasised music teaching methods. The magazine was often praised in contemporary reviews. In 1873 it was announced by the KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG of Baltimore as a magazine unique in its field with the aim of teaching in popular form the use of music in church and school, by priests, teachers, organists and vocalists. The AVE MARIA of Notre Dame recognized it on My 14 1874 as one sponsored by Bishop Henni. In 1890 the AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW referred to it, p.239, as

"This well conducted monthly for church music...intelligent interpretations (useful) to directors of choirs."

Details: The monthly was reduced from twelve to ten issues annually in D 1941, to eight in 1943, to a bi-monthly in 1948, later a quarterly, as it is in 1961. It began with 8 pages per issue, up to 20 (1880 ff.), down to 12 in 1897, then generally 16 pages, always with the addition of music sheets. The size began with 9 1/2 x 12, became 13x20 in 1880, somewhat reduced in 1897 to 10x13, further to 6x9 1/2 in 1915 ff. Its price changed from \$1.00 to \$2.00 (1880), to \$2.50 (1950) to \$3.00 (1957-1961). As to circulation: 1,000 plus in 1880, 1,500 in 1885, 1,400 in 1886, 1,200 in 1890, less than 1,000 from 1892-99, 1,500 in 1906, 1,300 in 1938, 1,326 in 1950 and 1,940 in 1958

"FIRST": THE CAECILIA WAS in 1874 THE FIRST GERMAN CATHOLIC MUSICAL MAGAZINE IN THE U.S., and is the OLDEST OF ALL in 1965+.

Source: Middleton (1893,1908); Timpe,p.12; LIT. HANDWEISER(1874),col.72; Bonenkamp:SCHEM.(1882),p.270; Enzlberger:SCHEM.(1892),p.331; Fehrenbach, p.35; Piusverein (1907); Blied,p.22; Wynhoven (1939). Grothe,pp.66-68; Ayer's MANUAL (1877); Ayer (1880...) and Rowell (1877...1908), both irregular because of the magazine's constant moving; Tobias (1885,1890); Hoffmann (1891-1913); CPD Meier (1923,28,32); CPD Wagner (1942,45,48); CPD (1950+); NCA (1944+); Johnson: ST.FR.SEMINARY,p.278/9; and original copies seen in DCU, DLC, MnCS.

Locations: ULS, ULS,S list 14 places, of which MnCS has now a complete set. MA:59, no 8 and 60, no 7; DCU:(1887-1902), exc. 1918 and 1928; (1942-1956), 1957-. The UNION LIST OF CATHOLIC PERIODICALS IN CATH. INSTITUTIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST by Sr. Catherine Anita Fitzgerald, lists 11 places with holdings of the CAECILIA. McLaughlin & Reilly Co. Boston, Mass. has a complete file.

For THE INDEPENDENT at Dayton Ohio (not certain)
SEE Ivanhoe, Ohio

For JUNIOR CATHOLIC MESSENGER at Dayton, Ohio
SEE THE YOUNG CATHOLIC MESSENGER

Dayton (1873)
Cleveland, Ohio (1874-?)

MARIA HILF (1873-1874-?)

This was a German, "Catholic:lc", monthly juvenile magazine, which was

founded, probably edited and published by "Lehrer Neufert" of Dayton. It must have existed, in spite of the contrary opinion of Fr. Timpe, because the LITERARY HANDWEISER, a contemporary source in 1873 announced it as "new", and the same periodical in 1874 as having changed to Cleveland. We did not find any source for Cleveland or an expiring date.

Details: it was illustrated.

"FIRST": MARIA HILF WAS THE FIRST JUVENILE MAGAZINE in 1873
(not only as a GERMAN periodical) IN OHIO.

Sources: Middleton (1908) found by Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt and given to Middleton's list; Timpe, p.31, note; Grothe, p.53/54; LIT.HANDW.(1873) no 140, p.363; (1874) col. 72; Arndt-Olson, 480.

Locations: Not in ULS.

For OUR LITTLE MESSENGER at Dayton, Ohio
SEE THE YOUNG CATHOLIC MESSENGER

ST. JOSEPH'S POST (Mr 1896-1898)

This title, not needing a translation is fitting for a half German and half English publication, "Catholic:2", a quarterly society-paper; it was started on Mr 1896; we saw the holdings of PPCHi up to Je 1897; H. Drexel(q.v.Timpe) knew it ended in 1898*. Lucey, who checked as we did

*Perhaps it had a forerunner; q.v. THE NATIONAL UNION JOURNAL and following it THE INDEPENDENT (1888-?) in Ivanhoe, Ohio, read there our suggestions with the latter and with the introduction to the place Ivanhoe.

in HOFFMANN'S CATH. DIR., saw it listed from 1899-1908; however the starting is mostly a year earlier, therefore 1898 seems correct. The paper was published in the interest of the Katholische Gesellenverein or Cath. Young Men's Association, as well as of the Catholic Free Circulation Library of Dayton. This library with a large reading room was attached to the home of the St. Joseph's Institute which had 300 members, circulating in 1888 without fee 59,000 books. The office was in the Catholic Library Store: 411 E 5th St. The manager of the paper was in 1896 Joseph Neumann and four members signed as a Publishing Committee. The contents comprised besides fraternal news, religious and general news, educational and entertaining matter, reviews of exchanged periodicals and of books. We saw the POST announced in the AVE MARIA and in THE CARMELITE REVIEW. The editor's intention to publish it more often was not realized.

Details: 20 pages in a cover, size: 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, 25 cents, few illustrations.

Sources: Time, p.31; p.161 article by H. Drexel; Hoffmann (1899-1908); Keiter, p.126; Piusverein (1907); Lucey IV, 223; THE CARMELITE REV.; 4 (1896), p.170; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (My 2 1896); Arndt-Olson, 481.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v.1 no 2,3,4, v.2 no 1,2 (Je 1896-Je 1897).

THE YOUNG CATHOLIC MESSENGER (1885-1965+)

JUNIOR CATHOLIC MESSENGER (? 1934-1965+)

OUR LITTLE MESSENGER (?1935-1961?) both parallel editions

The YOUNG CATHOLIC MESSENGER was a "Catholic:lc" monthly (1885-), semi-monthly (1889-), weekly (1925+), a juvenile magazine, established in 1885 by Geo. A. Pflaum, remaining in the hands of the family until 1965+. From PFLAUM REVIEW we know that when Geo. A. Pflaum,

"the son of a pressroom superintendent launched" the Y.C.M. it was issued "on a hand fed press...with woodcuts illustrated, taken in a market basket to the post office", with the best intentions "to supply Catholic boys and girls with wholesome, worthwhile and enjoyable reading."

We do not know more about the first years. For 1889 we found Rev. P.H. Crusack (who is not named in the Cath.Dir. of 1888-99) listed as editor, when the monthly had become a semi-monthly, and for 1895 we found listed: H.F.Shupe as editor, W.J.Schupe as publisher, the latter perhaps for a substitute because Geo. A. Pflaum never ceased to be the publisher. Nothing could be found until 1930, when "George" A. Pflaum was listed as editor; it seems that "George" was already a son of "Geo." (until now abbreviated that way) who was in 1955 the president of the firm. In 1939 a daughter of the founder, Mrs. Marie Pflaum-Fischer was the editor, also vice-president of the firm in 1955, while a grand-nephew, James J. Pflaum was named as editor of the Junior edition, 1944 ff.; in 1955 he was the editor-in-chief of the three publications. The Editor for the Y.C.M. in 1944-48? was Don Sharky, it was around 1950: James T. Feely and others as helpers. In 1965: Geo. A. Pflaum, Jr. had 7 members with his staff.

First, the periodical, approved by the Archbishop of Cincinnati, was designed to give schoolchildren good supplementary reading to their classroom textbooks. For 1893, DER SENDBOTE..., Cincinnati, tells us: a gift was given to the readers, a little book: THE U.S.CENSUS OF ALL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES (of Ohio?) of 1890. From 1895 ff. the periodical stressed more the religious instruction and the moral development of the pupils. Another change was introduced in 1925 (we think it also the time when the s-mo became a weekly), setting "a new aim: to be teaching adjunct in the classroom for current events and social studies" (PF. REVIEW). As a weekly it aimed "to teach Christian social principles and to emphasize

Christian Citizenship" (PF. REVIEW). It went on changing with the school systems and grew.

The one periodical needed to be divided into three parallel publications: the Y.C.M. for advanced readers, for the grades 6-9, containing the basic weekly reading for school and home, the latter with current affairs. The JUNIOR CATHOLIC MESSENGER, we believe was established in 1934, for grades 3-6, and for a time edited by James J. Pflaum; it is still current in 1965. OUR LITTLE MESSENGER (est. 1935) for grades 1-3, with a bi-weekly addition TREASURE CHEST, an illustrated story. We saw in DLC some copies, called "Confraternity edition", approved by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine", meant for Catholic Children in Public Schools with catechism-lessons. THE Y.C.M. prospered as few juvenile magazines did (Lucey).

Details: All editions were published only during the school-year. THE Y.C.M. prior to 1890 had 8 pages of 18x24 inches, price 50 cents; around 1893 the size was reduced to 9x12 and was kept to this size. The price seems to have been raised around 1895 to \$1.00, then again 50 more cents; later it is difficult to see for which of the editions the price of 1.50 or 1.25 was fixed. Circulation figures we found only for 1895 ff., beginning with 16,458, growing to 19,354 in 1900, to 33,611 in 1906, to 75,000 in 1921, an enormous jump to 206,000 in 1932; then we are not sure that all editions are included: 377,835 in 1942, 492,495 in 1950, 786,947 in 1959, 797,131 in 1960. In 1961 volume 76 is published; it circulates in 1965: 824,033 copies.

"OLDEST": THE Y.C.M is THE OLDEST SURVIVING JUVENILE MAGAZINE in the U.S. in 1965, now 80 years old.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, p.42,97; Lucey,II,89,98/99; Hoffmann (1890-1913); Rowell (1899-1908); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1893-1901); Ayer (1895+); Batten (1892,95,97); Severance (1908); Wynhoven (1939); AM. BEN. LIBR.; "Cath.Writer" (1944/45); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+); NCA (1951+); PPCHi: Schmitt:Clippings:Ap 1 1894; SENDBOTE....,Cinc.(Mr 1893, on cover); THE PFLAUM REVIEW, Spring 1955 (70th Jub. of the firm Pflaum), by Geo. A. Pflaum, 38 W 5th St., with a short history of the Y.C.M. "The Pflaum Organization" in CATH. PRESS ANNUAL (1960).

Locations: ULS: DLC:9 (1893) 51+; KAS:2-5 [43,50-52,54-55]; LNX: 52+; ODa:7. InStme [41-63]. We suppose the office of THE Y.C.M., 38 W 5th St., Dayton, Ohio has files.

FREMONT

belonged in that time to the Diocese of Cleveland. First Canadian settlers arrived there, then known as "Lower Sandusky", visited by Father Gabriel Richard (1823), then by Fr. Machebeuf and Bishop Purcell (1836). As "Fremont", in 1846 the first church was built, St. Ann's, in 1856 for the Germans St. Joseph's.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD (prior to 1893-?)

This "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper was only mentioned in one source: Middleton who wrote his list of Catholic periodical publications in 1893; he did not give any date and characterized it with: "general". Acc. to the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES the English (besides a German) parish of Fremont St. Ann's had as pastors Rev. J.V.Conlan in 1879, Rev.J.D. Bowles in 1885, Rev. Timothy P. McCarthy in 1890 and Rev. Alfred E. Manning in 1892. Perhaps one of these was its founder. We checked a Jubilee book of the German parish, St. Joseph's (1857-1957), with Rev. S. Bauer with a history of those years, no Catholic paper was mentioned.

Details: None known.

Source: Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

IVANHOE

belonged to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati because it existed as a place in Hamilton County in 1888, though it was not listed in contemporary CATH. DIRECTORIES (probably no church) and not in Ayer's and Rowell's newspaper directories (probably no secular newspaper). Its name disappeared (acc. to Washington, D.C.'s Post Office Library) in 1893. But it had a post office in 1888.

THE INDEPENDENT (N 1888-?)

For this "Catholic:2" monthly society-paper, the first issue of which we have seen in PPCHi, was established in N 1888 in Ivanhoe, Ohio, Hamilton County, Post Office Box 30.* The date of expiration not known.

*Acc. to Middleton (1893) there is added to the title "Dayton" and "1885?". That the latter is N 1888 we have seen printed on the original issue. The question mark in front of Dayton, though we saw Ivanhoe printed on the first issue, lets us suppose the following: Ivanhoe, a small place did not have a Catholic young men society which needed an organ. But the next larger place was Dayton with such an association; progressive it seems (see Dayton's ST. JOSEPH'S POST, their association's organ in Mr 1896) because just in 1888 a Catholic Free Library was founded in the interest of which the later ST. JOSEPH'S POST was also published. Could not the wish to have such an organ have already resulted in THE NATIONAL UNION JOURNAL in Ivanhoe (q.v.) for 8 months in 1888? i.g. Ja or Feb to Sept or Oct? Followed then in Nov 1888 as a new publication or only as another title by THE INDEPENDENT? And if that was so- the printing and perhaps also the publishing was done in Ivanhoe?

We saw on the first issue printed that Edward Mountel was its editor. We know that he was an aid to THE SODALIST, a similar paper, in Cincinnati (q.v.), to increase its circulation in 1884/5; after 1900 he was an associate editor with the CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH in Cincinnati, too. THE INDEPENDENT'S subtitle was: "a monthly journal for young men and Catholic men societies; that shows like the first paper earlier in 1888: THE NATIONAL UNION JOURNAL in Ivanhoe that it did not want to be a local publication. Its aim is given: "to create a greater interest in (those societies)..., to attain a higher degree of activity..., and responsibility". Its contents brings besides society-news a story, topics of current problems: "Success in life" etc. and smaller miscellaneous news.

Details: 4 pages with 2 columns, of 9 1/2 x 13 inches, price: 50 cents.

Sources: Middleton (1893); holdings of PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. PPCHi:v.1, no 1 (N 1888).

THE NATIONAL UNION JOURNAL (1888, for 8 months)

For this "Catholic:2", monthly society-paper we have only Middleton as the source; in 1893 he lists as the date "1888", in 1908: "discontinued after 3 months", was added. Other sources: Lucey and Bro. Martin only copied this information, Ayer and Rowell had no place Ivanhoe, therefore no publications. See Ivanhoe: THE INDEPENDENT (q.v.) with Ivanhoe, is a possible direct successor.

Details: nothing known.

Sources: Middleton 1893, 1908; Lucey, II, p.36; Bro. Martin, p.93.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

MASSILLON

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Cleveland. In 1867 a first church, St. Barbara's, was built, in 1896 only St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, the latter for the Germans, as was listed in the CATH. DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC RECORD (1895-97)

This CATHOLIC RECORD, "Catholic:1c", monthly (?) parish-paper or even newspaper (acc. to its size) was published in 1895 by Clarence N. Vogt, and edited by Rev. T.F. Mahon, pastor of St. Joseph's church, to about 1897; when he was transferred to Cleveland. It seems that was the end of the publication. We do not think, as Lucey did, that there was a connection with the CATHOLIC RECORD of Chicago.

Details: in 1896 and 97 it was listed with 8 pages, first 10 1/2x 14, then 12x18 inches, for 30 cents first, \$1.00 then.

Sources: Rowell (1896,97); Ayer (1897); Lucey IV, 223, note 55.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

NAPOLEON

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Cleveland. It was already visited by priests around 1840 when the Toledo canal was being built. In 1856 it had a frame chapel; in 1883 Rev. Michael Pütz directed the building of a Gothic church, St. Augustine's still the only church there in 1896.

Napoleon
dated also at Cincinnati

CATHOLIC COMPANION (1888-90)

This "Catholic:lc" monthly juvenile magazine was dated at two places, Napoleon and Cincinnati; it began being published in 1888 and ended in 1890 (Middleton and Lucey had no dates, Hoffmann entered the listing too late). Rowell gave us the names of Schimi and Brennan as publishers and editors.

Details: 12 pages of 12x17 inches, to \$1.00.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lucey IV, 222; Rowell (1889-90); Dauchy (1890); Hoffmann (1891-95).

Locations: Not in ULS.

POMEROY

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Columbus, had in 1877 only one church, Sacred Heart's.

For OHIO WAISENFREUND, Pomeroy SEE DER WÄCHTER

Pomeroy (Mr 1-Ag 16 1877)
Columbus (Ag 23 1877-)
Worthington, Ohio (1931-)
St. Paul, Minn. (My 10 1947-D 1953)
Worthington, Ohio (O 7 1953-Je 15 1955)
(printed in Somerset, Ohio 1853-55)

1. DER WÄCHTER (THE SENTINEL) (Mr 1, Mr ?, Mr 12, Mr 15 1873)
2. OHIO (My 2 1873-F 11 1874)
3. OHIO WAISENFREUND (F 18 1874-Je 15 1955)

The three papers of one series are all German, "Catholic:lc", newspapers, the frequency differs: 1. irregular four numbers, 2. and 3. weekly. All are founded by the same Rev. Joseph Jessing.*

*He was born in Münster, Westphalia, Germany, in 1836, worked as a half-orphan-boy in a printing shop, was a soldier, became in the war of 1864-66 an officer of the Prussian army, tried always to study if there was an occasion, went to America, began as a school teacher, finally could study for priesthood, was ordained in Cincinnati (1870), sent as pastor to Pomeroy. According to his own experience as a boy, he began to print the following newspapers as a help for orphan boys, furtheron to help poor boys to become priests. The result was the second German Catholic paper of Ohio, the OHIO WAISENFREUND and the foundation of Fr. Jessing's Papal College and Seminary, the Josephinum. Msgr. Jessing died in 1899.

1. DER WÄCHTER

It was only a broad-sheet but had become necessary for Pomeroy as a defense against attacked Catholic viewpoints and it developed later to a newspaper. When Rev. Joseph Jessing was in Mt. St. Mary's seminary (1870) one discovered his gifts as a journalist in writing articles for the WAHRHEITS-FREUND in Cincinnati; fifteen articles were published in this paper from his hand from F 7 to O 2 1872. When he became pastor of the only Catholic church, Sacred Heart parish, in Pomeroy, Ohio, with 200 families, he intended to edit a paper for them. An accident made him begin earlier than he was prepared. In F 28 1873 a German anti-Catholic weekly paper appeared in Pomeroy, the VOLKSFREUND, of which (acc. to Plumpe) no copy could be located anymore. Twenty-four hours after the paper had appeared Father Jessing had written a handbill "The Catholic Pastor," printed on one side of a single sheet, which he called DER WÄCHTER, Jahrgang 1, no.1, Mr 1 1873, saying that "it will continue to appear and throw light on the VOLKS (people's) FREUND (friend), which is a VOLKS FEIND(enemy)," which tells lies, but DER WÄCHTER would tell the truth. "Der Wächter would cost nothing, being delivered free to the door." Of the second copy no copy exists today. The third, of the same kind as no.1., announces "In two or three months, a regular German weekly will appear in Pomeroy..." It seems the VOLKSFREUND felt defeated. But Father Jessing published one more sheet three days later, Mr 18 1873, where he again announced: "A new German paper for South Ohio will appear ...," which really happened after two months, My 2 1873, the OHIO.

Details: printed on one side of a broad sheet, of 11x8 inches, free to the house.

Source: Our only source was the book: MONSIGNOR JOSEPH JESSING, FOUNDER OF THE PONTIFICAL COLLEGE JOSEPHINUM, Columbus, Ohio, 1930. The second part of the book is written by Rev. Joseph C. Plumpe who deals with the starting of Fr. Jessing's papers in Pomeroy in great detail, pp.127-143. On the last page a facsimile is given of the first sheet of DER WACHTER.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. OWorP, Archives: nos.1,3,4 (Mr 1, 12, 15, 1873).

2. OHIO

Rev. Jessing needed not quite three months for the preparation of a real newspaper, he himself being even the printer. Since the main purpose was to defend the Church, he therefore announced in the first issue, on My 2 1873 that the OHIO would stand for "Truth in all things...as guiding principle," He did not want it to be a local paper; he counted on subscribers of Southern Ohio, which also explains the choice of the title. The program he promised to realize on Mr 15 already was a real document of his subsequent journalistic principles and efforts:

"...the press has become a power, the bad one an evil...the OHIO will teach how to discern good from evil...the entire proceeds will be set aside for a good purpose...(will) serve our fellow citizens of all parties and classes...to spread truth...to defend the rights of all men...based on the principles of the Catholic Church...,however, we expressly remark, that the OHIO is not to be a ...church paper..., we will (have) current events treated...discuss them frankly...,in politics(not affiliated with any party...,a section to instruct and to entertain...local news...advertisements.... We recommend our paper to all Germans regardless of party and religion."

Besides his strenuous parish work, Fr. Jessing was optimistic for his "Wochenblatt für Wahrheit und Recht". It was neatly printed with his handpress. He had eighty paid subscriptions, but distributed 700 copies. Already in his first editorial he announced that he soon would like to publish the paper two or three times a week; but, wise enough, he kept it as a local weekly, not with 8 pages as the first issue, but with four. Disappointments came: the German Protestants did not subscribe. Therefore, he changed the non-sectarian character rapidly into a Catholic one. In no.1 of the OHIO he had started to reprint a popular encyclopedia, beginning with A; week after week it was continued and finished after nine years: Ag 26 1882, when the paper had already changed its title, to OHIO WAISENFREUND.

The OHIO was, after six months, not sufficiently supported by its local subscriptions. Fr. Jessing again tried to extend its range to at least Southern Ohio. In N 1873 he made the OHIO a general German family paper with the aim of "Dissemination of useful knowledge", with one section printed in English. The profit would be used for a Roman-Catholic Orphan

Asylum. He established agencies in Wisconsin, Chicago, St. Louis, Nebraska and parts of Pennsylvania. The subscriptions rapidly increased, but were still below 3,000. He stopped the local advertisements after N 1873 and, since his OHIO had outgrown his basement printing shop, he printed there a POMEROY GESCHAFTSANZEIGER (business-paper). The last issue of the OHIO was published on F 11 and replaced by a new paper on F 18 1874, the OHIO WAISENFREUND.

Details: 8 pages of the first issue, 4 for the following, with 4 columns, of 13 1/2 x 10 inches, in N 1873 enlarged to 8 pages, price \$1.50. In My 1873: 80 subscribers, after N 1873: 3,000, up to F 1874: 3,200 copies were paid.

Source: LIT. HANDW. (1873); the book: MONSIGNOR JOSEPH JESSING, FOUNDER OF THE PONTIFICAL COLLEGE JOSEPHINUM, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Columbus, Ohio, 1930, esp. the part written by Rev. Joseph C. Plumpe about the Pomeroy foundings of Fr. Jessing's papers. Rev. Plumpe also checked our condensation.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. OWorP has the set: My 2 1873 - F 11 1874: 42 numbers.

3. OHIO WAISENFREUND

With this third title Rev. Jessing had created a paper according to his wish (F 18 1874-). In the OHIO he already had begun to collect funds for an orphanage. Now this becomes the main aim, as its title says. The local paper had grown into a larger area, to a wider circle of readers as a: "Ein Famililienblatt für Recht und Wahrheit, zur Belehrung und Unterhaltung" (a family paper for Justice and Truth, to instruct and entertain). The OW kept this subtitle to its end. It wants to be Catholic: "with the approbation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and the Bishop of Columbus to the best of the orphanage." Jessing is still publisher and editor in one person, but not the printer anymore. He fills the pages with paragraphs of history, geography and related sciences, original or taken from other sources; he brought series, i.e. eighteen articles on the reformation of England, or the history of the Popes in 800 numbers, continued from 1882-1898. He published in the paper biographies of known personalities, scriptural treatises, and continued his popular encyclopedia (begun in his OHIO) reaching the letter Z after nine years: Ag 26 1882. More important for his readers were matters of practical Christianity: marriage, parenthood, children, and education etc. were treated (he also published e.g. a pamphlet FAMILIENGLÜCK (FAMILY HAPPINESS); In his paper he answered during 25 years 20,000 questions of his "Question-Box" which showed that he was a born teacher.

In My 2 1875, as a result of his publication his Orphanage St. Vinzenz in Pomeroy could be dedicated. In 1876 Fr. Jessing was relieved from his duties as pastor, that he was able to devote his complete time to the orphanage and its paper.

In Columbus: At the suggestion of the bishop the orphanage and the printing equipment was moved to Columbus in 1877. The German orphanage, called St. Joseph, was enlarged to a trade school; in 1881 giving a home to 70 boys. In 1882 the handpress was replaced by a steampress which could do 1,500 papers in one hour; needed now were about 5,000 copies. But to compete with the mass production of literature, 20-30 thousand copies should be distributed. Fr. Jessing enlarged the area to be covered by agencies in the United States, Canada, South America and Germany. In 1886, when Fr. Jessing was 50 years old, his paper reached people all over the world with 36,000 copies. The income allowed him not only to support the asylum, but also to build up the Josephinum, first as a preparatory seminary for boys with a vocation to the priesthood, then as a college in J1 15 1888. In D 12 1892 as a seminary, Fr. Jessing donated it to the Holy Apostolic See; it became a Pontifical College. He himself was made a Monsignor in 1893. In 1894 the Josephinum was supported by the OW circulating 55,000 copies. In 1898 a modern printing press was bought which remained in use for the paper for more than 30 years. Also in 1898 it celebrated its 25th anniversary with a Silver Jubilee issue on My 4 (DCU owns it; has a good history of Fr. Jessing's achievements). The extremely popular style of this almost one-man paper was for many subscribers a lifelong and trusted guide in cultural, political and religious life. In 1899 the fifty-first scholarship was given to a candidate for priesthood from the means of the paper. It is regrettable that Fr. Jessing came into conflict with the WAHRHEITS-FREUND for which he once had contributed. He had become engaged in long controversies with its editor, Mr. Baumstark, about different subjects, especially about a Catholic University. When Msgr. Jessing in No. 1899 died he did not assume that his own paper would somewhat later absorb the older WAHRHEITS-FREUND.

After Msgr. Jessing's death, the OW was taken over by Dr. Joseph Soentgerath. Then, in 1907, the WAHRHEITS-FREUND of Cincinnati, 70 years old, merged into the OW, with title, copyright and subscription list.

The Pontifical College Josephinum also began in 1907 to publish an annual calendar: OHIO WAISENFREUND KALENDER, first in the size of 6x9, later 7 1/2x10, illustrated (DCU has v.1 of 1907 with 105 pages and v.9 of 1915 with 152 pages).

In 1914 the German OW, saw its high circulation becoming lower.

Dr. Soentgerath tried to publish an English JOSEPHINUM WEEKLY, which changed to THE JOSEPHINUM REVIEW, a fortnightly, which later merged into the OW.

Dr. Soentgerath retired from the OW in 1919, Dr. Joseph Och followed him; he died in 1930. From 1828 onward the Josephinum signed as publisher. Professor Jacob M. Duehren was the next editor. I

In Worthington and St. Paul, Minn.: The Josephinum changed to a new place in Worthington. No doubt, it was easier for the editor-professors to take their OHIO WAISENFREUND with them in 1931. Difficulties with the printing brought another change for the paper. We had seen in the German paper DER WANDERER, St. Paul, on My 24 1945, printed, that the OW was printed now on the press of DER WANDERER, edited also partly by its editor, Joseph Matt, who made it a "Ausgabe (edition) des Wanderers", but kept its old title; it also was still called "the official newspaper of the Josephinum. It seems it was not satisfactory after some years.

In Worthington and Somerset, Ohio: In O 7 1953 the OW had been brought to Somerset where it was printed on the Rosary press of the Dominican Fathers, it was mailed from there, but published by the Josephinum. There, in Worthington, the rector of the college, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Paul A. Gieringer signed for it as publisher; while Professor Duehren was the editor of the German part (the first and the last of 12 pages), the Revs. Leonard J. Frick and J.P.Kleinz edited the English part after the JOSEPHINUM REVIEW has ceased publication. The OW was now a fortnightly. In that state it celebrated its eightieth birthday in 1953, or in 1954, if the WÄCHTER of 1873 was not counted. The OW was obliged to stop its publication on Je 15 1955, once a popular, nationwide weekly, having helped 600 young men to become priests.

Details: of the OW's appearance: Mostly published Saturdays, a weekly, except in its last years (1953-55): fortnightly; it had 8 pages up to 1898, then 12 pages to its end. Its size began with 12x16 inches, changed in 1947 to the size of DER WANDERER: 15x22, in 1952 it began a new series, v.1 (O 7 1953) with 10 1/2 x 15 inches. The paper became only in its last stage bilingual. The price began with \$1.50, was raised around 1932 to \$2.00, in 1934 to 2.50, then to 3.00 (1950-55). Its circulation grew from 1874: 3,500 in Pomeroy to 4,000 in Columbus (1875), to 6,000 in 1878, its highest was 25,000 - 36,000 copies in 1885 and 1886, even 40,000 in 1892 and 50,000 in 1894; the decrease began in 1895: 39,000, 1897: 36,000, 1928: 22,000, 1932: 18,000, 1948: 7,000, 1950: 5,450, 1954: 4,024.

Source: Middleton (1893, 1908); Timpe, p.17, 32, 72; Baumgartner, p.97; Keiter, p.126; Enzelberger (1892), 330; Hoffmann (1891-1913); Wynhoven (1939); MONSIGNOR JOSEPH JESSING..., Columbus, 1930, esp. Pt.II, 127-143: written by Rev. Joseph C. Plumpe, who was very helpful in searching and writing us the wanted information, gave us as gift some copies of different periods and made final corrections. JUBILÄUMSKATALOG (1888-1913).

Locations: ULS: four places, none in Ohio. OWorP: complete set: DCU: v.61, no 36 (Ja 3 1934); 63, no 7 (Je 12 1935); 79, no 1 (My 5 1951); v.1, n.s., no 2 (O 21 1953). MoSV: v.4 no 159-v.6 no 313 (My 10 1876-Ap 23 1879); v.7, no 314 - v. 9 no 470 (1879-82); 1882-1904; v.49 (1921); v.67 (1940).

SOMERSET

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Columbus. In 1818 two of the first missionaries of Ohio, both Dominicans from the first convent in Kentucky, Rev. Fenwick and Young, established St. Joseph in Perry Co. as their center, becoming the second Dominican convent in Somerset, existing still today as the Dominican Study House, publishing e.g. THE ROSARY.

For THE ROSARY at Somerset, Ohio SEE New York, City

This "Catholic:lc" monthly devotional magazine was founded in My 1891 by the Dominican Fathers in New York, City, where it is still, in 1965, edited and published, and since Ja 1898 printed with the "Rosary Press" in Somerset.

SPRINGFIELD

belongs to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. In 1844-49 it was visited by priests of Dayton, a church was built between 1848 and 1950; St. Raphael's; a German church: St. Bernard's (1861). In 1896 a third church existed. Of St. Raphael's Rev. Michael Kelly was the second priest.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE (1898-99)

This "Catholic:lc" monthly magazine of religious and literary character was edited and published (acc. to Rowell) by Michael J. Kelly; it was shortlived. Lucey doubted its being Roman-Catholic. Of the newspaper directories only Rowell had listed it. But the "CATH." DIRECTORIES showed that Kelly was the assistant to the pastor of St. Raphael; after two years he was transferred to New York State; if lack of support or his transfer was the reason for making his paper disappear, it seems certain, also with its title, that it was "Catholic".

STEUBENVILLE

belonging to the Diocese of Columbus in 1896, had since 1888/89 two churches for St. Peter's and Holy Name parish.

THE HOME RULER (Je 4-9-? of Je 1887)

This was a "Catholic:lc" fair-paper, probably almost a daily for about a week in Je 4 ff. 1887. We saw some issues. The editor was P.E. Brady, E.J. Gorman the manager, and it was published for the new church of the Holy Name, whose pastor Rev. James J. Hartley signed the Salutory:

q.v. Special Bibliography: he, later bishop of Columbus, was the author of the Diocese of Columbus.

"The Congregation of Holy Name parish - opening a first fair - with the purpose to pay the debts of the new church...the property purchased four years ago for the school with increasing number of pupils...to form good Christians and Citizens...3,000 Catholics in Steubenville, more than 700 children..."

The contents besides many ads consisted of the report of the opening night of the fair. Of Personal notes, some current events, listed the descriptions of the fair.

Details: 8 pages of 8x10 1/2 inches.

Source: The holdings of PPCHi.

Locations: PPCHi: v.1, no 1,2,5 (Je 4,6,9 1887)

TOLEDO

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Cleveland. As a place it was founded in 1836, had few Catholics, more arrived with the building of the canal. Rev. L.A.Rappe began his work (1841-46) as pastor and with him was (1846) Louis de Goesbriand. His parish was St. Francis of Sales, one of the two English ones he established besides two German and two French ones. For the French Catholics was intended the only French paper in Ohio, LE PHARE DES LACS (1860-83). In 1872 ff. four more parishes were founded, one of them for the Poles who arrived in great numbers. Toledo has not many and no successful periodicals, though the city grew between 1850 and 1870 from 4-31,000 inhabitants, of which many were workers in the industrial plants.

In 1910 Toledo itself became a Diocese when it consisted of 125,000 Catholics with 86 parishes.

Toledo (1884 or 86-J1 1893)
also listed: Cleveland (1890-93)

CATHOLIC STANDARD (1884 or 86-J1 29 1893)
q.v. CATHOLIC KNIGHT, Cleveland (1882-J1 29 1893)

This Catholic:lc" (perhaps for a time doubtful), weekly newspaper was published and edited in the beginning by the Catholic Standard Publishing Co. No name of a founder, editor, etc.was given.

q.v. THE CATHOLIC KNIGHT in Cleveland which was founded, edited and owned by Joseph J. Greeves, his paper being "censured" in 1886, "condemned" in 1890 by its bishop (Gilmour)

because of offending remarks against him. When also the next bishop of Cleveland did not give his approbation to Greeves' paper (1892) Greeves answered in his last issue on J1 29 1893 that he has "disposed of his two papers, the C. KNIGHT and C. STANDARD of Toledo (!) which both will pass into the hands of the Catholic Press Association" (probably absorbed by the CATHOLIC PRESS, Cleveland (q.v.) which was since 1892 a publication of that association).

The quoted sentence gives us the proof that Greeves was the STANDARD's proprietor, publisher and editor in 1893, but does not say how long before. Was it founded by him in 1884, or in 1886? Or was it only bought by him when he had trouble with his C. KNIGHT in 1886? Batten gives this year as establishing year of the paper. Did he treat the two papers like sister-papers? If the STANDARD carried the same offending remarks, was it forbidden, too? Or was the Toledo paper an outlet to prove that he was an "Catholic" editor? The STANDARD was in 1891 listed by Rowell for Cleveland, q.v. in 1891 a new Catholic paper: WORLD in Toledo, but by in 1892 the STANDARD still for Toledo (which belonged in those years to the diocese of Cleveland). Its number of pages, size and price are the same as of the KNIGHT.

Details: in 1890 published Thursdays, 8 pages 13x20 inches, \$1.50, illustrated; in 1890/1: 4,600 copies circulating, in 1892: 5,780.

Sources: Middleton for Toledo, no dates; Alden (1891/2); Dauchy (1890-93); Rowell (1890-93); Ayer (1890-92); Batten (1892); Houck: III, p.155.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

For CZAS, Toledo SEE ?Chicago(-1888)

acc. to Hoffmann (1896-1908) in Toledo a Bohemian Catholic daily, but nowhere else listed; we can only suppose he believed it to be the CZAS of Chicago which ceased there in 1888; should it have moved to Toledo?

Toledo, Ohio (1860 or 61-1883)
?Buffalo, N.Y. (1858-76)
?Watertown, N.Y. (1859-1876)

LE PHARE DES LACS (LIGHTHOUSE OF THE LAKES) (1860 or 61-1883)

This French, perhaps "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper was established in 1860 or 61 and lasted to 1883. We found the same title for two sister-editions in Buffalo, N.Y. (1858-76) and in Watertown, N.Y. (1859-76), founded

by Claude Petit*. We suggest, as a possibility, that the Toledo paper is

*a biographical sketch of Petit is to be found with COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS of 1857, Kankakee, Ill.

a third creation of Petit one or two years later, sold later to another editor and publisher; its size was the same as those other papers. The Toledo-paper was only listed in 1882 and 1883 in newspaper directories with Rauch and Co. were editors and publishers. We do not know anything of its early years.

Details: The Wednesday-paper had 4 pages of 24x36 inches, price \$2.00; it circulated in 1883: 2,100 copies.

"FIRST": LE PHARE DES LACS WAS IN 1860 or 61 the FIRST, ALSO THE ONLY, FRENCH CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER OR PERIODICAL IN OHIO.

Sources: Rowell (1882-83); Ayer (1882-83).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

For REVIEW, Toledo SEE TOLEDO REVIEW

THE TOLEDO REVIEW (1873-S 1876, when condemned)

The TOLEDO REVIEW* was a "Catholic:lc" monthly newspaper, established in

*In Middleton's article of 1908 we found REVIEW added as a new item to Ohio, given by Rev. Edmund J.P.Schmitt as a monthly in Toledo, established in 1873. That date was confirmed by a list of newspapers including THE TOLEDO REVIEW in THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN of Newark, N.J. on Mr 6 1875 saying: "THE T.R. is in its second year".

1873, lasting to S 1876. The CATH. BOOK NEWS wrote in S 1876: "THE T.R., professedly a Catholic paper has been condemned by Bishop Gilmour"(who also had condemned THE CATH. KNIGHT, Cleveland, q.v.). Nothing else was added. In the history of Cleveland and about the bishop's life we found no key to that condemnation. We also were unable to find a name of an editor or publisher, only the following notice in the Detroit WESTERN HOME JOURNAL (Detroit) on Ag 13 1881, p.4:

"THE TRUTH's (which succeeded the TOLEDO WEEKLY GLOBE, q.v., a professedly Catholic journal) publisher [no name given] is the one of the condemned TOLEDO REVIEW, now director of THE TRUTH with an immoral article on the first page. It pretends to be Irish-Catholic..."

THE TRUTH was not listed in the newspaper general directories of those years; what is called "Globe" in the quotation, q.v. under THE TOLEDO WEEKLY GLOBE. It was probably sold to that unnamed publisher in 1881.

Details: "Monthly" it may have been as a "Review"; was it a "newspaper"? We reached the conclusion it was only because it was named with a list of newspapers in the CATH. CITIZEN. Nothing else is known.

Source: Middleton (1908); Lucey, I, 36, copied Middleton; the CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Newark, N.J. (Mr 6 1875); CATH. BOOK NEWS (S 1876); WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit, Mich. (Ag 13 1881) p.4.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY GLOBE (?D 27 1879-around J1 1881)

It was an Irish "Catholic:lc" weekly local newspaper, established shortly before D 27* 1879 and was sold prior to Ag 13 1881.

*The Western Home Journal of Detroit wrote on D 27 1879, p.4; "The Toledo Weekly Globe is a new Catholic journal...., by Galloway Bros., a 24 columns folio...., starts out well...., \$2.00."

Or on J1 10 1880.p.4: "...has enlarged to 8 pages, 48 columns. The inside is made up of patent matter with advertisements...; a great deal more reading... The publishers have added a Catholic Book store to their establishment...The GLOBE is an excellent local paper, pungent and interesting. Every small city should have such a paper."

Or on My 28 1881, p.4: "The TWG announced change of address to Jefferson St., near Summit. The GLOBE, although a newly established paper has met great success, is an excellent Catholic paper, especially to Irish people of Toledo and vicinity."

From the following notice it seems that its success was not lasting, probably of insufficient support, certainly the publishers, who were also the proprietors and perhaps the editors, too, sold the paper.

The WESTERN HOME JOURNAL of Ag 13 1881, p.4 writes: "THE TRUTH's (which succeeded the GLOBE) publisher is the one of the condemned TOLEDO REVIEW (q.v.), now director of THE TRUTH with an immoral article on the first page. It pretends to be Irish-Catholic, but is more political and a sensational shed."

Since the GLOBE necessarily did not exist anymore on Ag 13, it probably had expired in July 1881 and the unnamed new publisher tried to keep the Irish-Catholic readers of the former GLOBE.

Details: 4 pages with 6 columns, folio in 1879; 8 pages, 6 columns, folio in 1880; not listed in any of the larger newspaper directories, THE TRUTH not listed either, no more details could be found.

Source: THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit, Mich. on the above dates.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

For TOLEDO WORLD SEE WORLD, Toledo

WORLD (1891-1894/5)

TOLEDO WORLD (1894/5-1897)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in 1891, edited and published by Thomas J. Martin who changed its title between 1894 and 95 to TOLEDO WORLD but could not keep it going any longer than 1897, though Hoffmann lists it - as usual - longer. His office was at no. 4 Myer's Block, politically his paper is listed as "democratic".

Details: consistently: 4 pages, 20x26 inches, price \$1.00; circulation in 1893: 2,500, then around 1,000, in 1897: 2,000 copies.

Source: Rowell (1892-95); Ayer (1892-96); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892-97); Hoffmann (1896-99).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

WORTHINGTON

belonging to the Diocese of Columbus, became in 1931 the place of The Pontifical College Josephinum of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of Faith. With it the OHIO WAISENFREUND was moved from Columbus to the new place, the latter there to its end.

For OHIO WAISENFREUND at Worthington, Ohio (1931-47; 1953-Je 15 1955)
SEE Pomeroy, Ohio

YOUNGSTOWN

belonged at that time to the Diocese of Cleveland. Since 1853 provided for English and German speaking Catholics with a small church, with a second in 1864, then with a resident pastor; the city and the churches grew with the number of immigrants, mostly Slavs with the development of

industries. As a Catholic paper THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE was adopted with a special column for Youngstown. We did not find any other attempt to start any type of Catholic periodical besides the following educational magazine. Youngstown became itself a Diocese in 1943.

Youngstown, Ohio (1891-1901)
New York, City (1901-1906)

1. CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW (Ja 1891-98)
2. MOSHER'S MAGAZINE (1898-1903)
3. CHAMPLAIN EDUCATOR (1903-1906)

This "Catholic:2"monthly society-paper under three names lasted from Ja 1891 to Mr 1906. In 1901 it was transferred to New York, City. Its promotor, editor and for a time also publisher was Warren E. Mosher. When he died in Mr 1906, the magazine died, too. To better understand the aim of this educational magazine see in the ff. note* how strongly popular education was felt as a necessity in that time, how it developed to the degree that magazine systematically took part in it.

*Around 1872 Catholic Unions were founded to defend the Church. In 1875 numerous Catholic Literary Societies followed. Young Men's (for Ladies' few) Catholic Literary Associations started, but were mostly confined to a parish or a city. Arranged lectures were a means for popular education, e.g. The St. Louis Lecture Bureau organized lecture tours; or the Carroll Institute in Washington, D.C. conducted a Night School from 1875-85. Catholic Reading Circles were established everywhere and worked on a large scale. THE CATHOLIC WORLD in New York announced in Je 1889 the formation of the Columbian Reading Union, and the Cathedral Library Reading Circle was founded by Joseph H. McMahon, furnishing the first reading list. The programs and circulars were in the future printed in THE CATH. WORLD. There was a rival in Youngstown, Ohio: the C.F.U. (CATH. EDUCATION UNION), founded there in 1889, which had adopted a four year plan of reading, Oct 1 to July first, with an examination at the end of each school-year. The program was communicated by a monthly magazine, the Union's organ, the CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW. It published from 1891 ff. the activities of the local circles, had a Teacher's Council to aid the Catholic teacher, had as a "required" book Brother Azarias' BOOK AND READING. In New York the College of St. Francis Xavier organized The Xavier Union (1878) with the XAVIER UNION BULLETIN (1881-86), evening courses (ladies not admitted) became so popular that 123 students attended the Union's lectures.

Lacking still was a Summer Assembly such as the Methodists had introduced in 1875 with the Chautauqua Movement, resulting in a Summer School, the program of which was communicated by a magazine, THE CHAUTAUQUAN (1880-). Following this pattern in Ja 1892 the C.R.C.REVIEW announced that a "Catholic

Chautauqua Movement" was proposed according to the idea of the C.E.U. secretary, Mr. Warren E. Mosher. Many rejected the word "Chautauqua" as its name. In My 1892 the National Union (Youngstown) sponsored a meeting at The Catholic Club of the City of New York (est. 1888) which had grown out of the Xavier Union. There it was decided: "The Catholic Summer School of America" with the C.R.C.REVIEW as organ, should take place the first time in New London, Conn., in 1892, to which a booklet: CATHOLIC NEW LONDON was introduced. Ten priests, fifteen laymen (three women) gave fifty-one lectures in three weeks to an attendance between 300 and 1,000 students. From 1893 onward Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, N.Y., on the Lake of Champlain, became the home of the Summer School under the administration of Rev. Conaty during the following seven years. It prospered and developed; Teachers Conferences other branches, and also a Recreation Program were added up to 1905. When Mr. Mosher died in 1906, the organ of the Union died, too. The Summer School went on but began to decline after World War one (as all similar institutions in the country, e.g. the Columbian Catholic Summer School in New York. Cliff Haven Summer School subsided with its 50th anniversary in 1941.

1. THE CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW (v1-12, Ja 1891-)

was created as an educational journal for teachers and adults, being the organ of the "Catholic Education Union"(CEU), it communicated the four-years' plan and its yearly examination to the members, supported by many small articles about the subjects studied, also a "Teachers' Council." In v.1, nos.4-9 there were treated religious, theological, historical, biblical, etc. subjects, a Question and Answer part added and society news as well. Volume 2 was already enlarged as the organ now also of the new "Catholic Summer School of America". Volume 3 included the program of Cliff Haven, N.Y., the second summer course, with a map of the campus; from v.5-11 the subtitle says: Organ of the C.SS. of Am. and Reading Circle Union. The magazine soon had reached a marked degree of merit, the articles were written by distinguished writers, it had become one of the first Catholic monthlies in the country, so that the HOLY CROSS BULLETIN, Pittsburgh, Pa. could say in 1897: "filled with useful and solid material", or THE ROSARY (Jl 1895): "gives full program of Plattsburg and Madison program Summer Schools, reports of meetings under direction of Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans for a Winter School", or in F 1896: "Mr. Mosher, the energetic editor, has gathered around him a number of earnest and worthy people", or in Ag 1897: "Rev. John Walsh contributed a lengthy and interesting article on Savonarola and Luther." Favorable reviews also came from the AVE MARIA of Notre Dame in all those years. Mr. Mosher was the heart and soul of the movement. The magazine's title was changed in 1898.

Details: the magazine was published with 46,60,80-100 pages per issue between 1891 and 1898; its size changed from 6x9 soon to 7x10 inches; its price of \$1.00 was raised in the first year already to \$1.50, after

some years to \$2.00 (1892-98); we only know circulation figures of the years 1895-98: 3,000, 2,250, 1,000 and were surprised not to find it higher.

Location: Not in ULS; IRivfR:v.1, no 4-9 (1891). PPCHi:v.1, no 1 (Ja 1891) v.12, 1898.

2. MOSHER'S MAGAZINE

was the paper's second name, comprising v.13 (or n.s. v.1) to v.21, no. 6 (N 1898 - Mr 1903); Mosher is name as publisher only in the first five volumes until, in v.18 ff., he is listed as editor, too. The magazine is the: "Official organ of the C.S.S. of Am. and Home Study and Reading Circle;" the change from Youngstown, Ohio to New York, City took place in 1901, probably with volume 18 (Ap 1901) Mosher is known as a brilliant and energetic editor who made the magazine not only a good "organ", he sought also to cater to the general reader in the widest sense.

Details: it kept the size of 7x9 or 7x10, became somewhat thinner: 80, 78 pages per issue, the price of \$2.00 remained; no circulation figures are given.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v.13 or v.1 n.s. (N 1898) -v.21 or v.9 (1902/3). DCU:v.13, no 1 (N 1898), v.13 no 5 (Mr 1899).

3. CHAMPLAIN EDUCATOR

is the third title for the last three volumes, 22-25 (Je 1903-Mr 1906). It is the organ of the "Champlain Reading Union" and the "Champlain Summer School", Cliff Haven. Its publication becomes in 1905 irregular, some months are combined, and in 1906 with the March number, in which the obituary of Mr. Mosher is printed, it ends. In 1903 it still was recommended as a monthly magazine, the directing medium of the Champlain Reading Union, uniting many widely spread societies and individuals, engaged in the common aim of self-improvement and having in addition the usual features of an up-to-date magazine, such as "Current Life and Comment", "Literary Notes and Criticism", "Book Reviews", etc. It had the approbation of Archbishop Elder.

Details: the CHAMPLAIN EDUCATOR had approximately 86 pages of 7x10 inches, sold for \$2.00 per year; circulation not known.

Sources: for the whole: White (1950); Lucey III, 140; CATH. ENCYC.: Periodical; Dunn (1895)p.718; Farrelly, p.23. For 1.: Ayer (1891-98); Rowell (1892-99); Remington (1893-98); Batten (1895,97); Hoffmann (1893-96); CATH. SCHOOL & HOME MAG., Worcester(Ja 1893); MO.BULL.OF CURRENT LIT., St. Paul I (D 1892); CARMELITE REVIEW II (1894), 41. For

2.: CATH. BUILDERS IV, 232; Rowell (1900); Ayer (1902-3); OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, v.8 (1898/99). James Addison White, THE FOUNDING OF CLIFF HAVEN...CATH. SUMMER SCHOOL OF AM., N.Y.; U.S. Cath. Hist. Soc., Monograph Series, No 24, 1950.

Locations: ULS:CHAMPLAIN EDUCATOR, (1891-1906) gives 29 places, none with a complete set; For New York, City only NN:very incomplete v.7-25; for the State of Ohio: OCX:7,9; OCI:13-20; OO:[3-4,6,12]. Besides ULS there is DCU:for title 1.: 1-11(Ja 1891-1898), for title 2.: 13,14,17-22 (N 1898-1903), for title 3.: 22-25 (Je 1903-Mr 1906).

For MOSHER'S MAGAZINE at Youngstown, Ohio (1898-1901)
SEE CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW

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Society, 1946 (very few Catholic items).

Besides this "Special Bibliography" also works of our "General Bibliography" were of help to us, besides the complete "Catholic Directories" of our library (DCU); the Library of Congress (DLC) is of a unique help with its many "newspaper directories" with the possibility to ask for information in its foreign departments (Polish, Slovak) though there are very few "Catholic" holdings in the library.

From about 40 letters we wrote for more exact information, only 12 were answered and only 6 practically gave news we needed. These are mentioned with the items in the text, certainly we are always very grateful for each bit of aid.

We regret not to have been able to search in Ohio's libraries ourselves, except in the Public Library of Cleveland for a short time: there, the City Directories disappointed us, no new item came up which we did not have on our list already. The best source for holdings is PPCHi (Catholic Historical Library in St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia). With the permission of Rev. Fair we always may work there. His catalogue mentioned 25 Ohio titles, the copies of which we checked, some were even new for us. Also this is added to each single periodical in the text.

According to ULS, AN, UL of Ohio, etc. eleven Ohio libraries own copies of our following items, q.v. in the text. "Locations" of still current papers and magazines are then also remarked with their offices which own back-numbers.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF OHIO

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time	Cu
-		Alte und Neue Welt	(N.Y., City Cinc.	q mo			?1899-1943?) ?1899-1943?	
1	E: Col.	Am.Cath.Tribune	Cinc. (Detroit, Mich	w	n	lc	1884-94 1894-before Mr 1	
-		Amerikai Magyarok Vasárnapja	Clev., see Maryarországi				Sc.Erz.H.	
-		Amerikanski Slovenec	(Tower, Minn. (Joliet, Ill. Cleveland	w d w	n n+soc-p n+soc-p	lc	S 3 1891-1901) -1947) 1948	-19
2	E	Angelus Magazine	Cinc.	mo	mag	lc	?0 1893-?1903	
-	E	Benziger's Magazine, see	Our Boys' & Girls' Own					
-		Botschafter	(Collegeville, Ind.				N 1894-0 1922)	
	G	v.kostb.Blut	Carthagenia	mo	mag dev	lb	N 1922-D 1938	
3	G:E	Caecilia	Dayton etc. (Omaha, Neb.	mo qu	soc-p +music +mag	2	1874-N 1875 etc. 1957-	-19
-		Cath.Book News	N.Y., City Cinc.	q.v. mo			Ja 1874-1943 Ja 1874-1943	
4	E	The Catholic Knight	Cleveland	s-mo	soc-p	2	Je 1882-Jl 29 189	
-		q.v.Cath. Standard	Toledo	w			condemned 1890-	
-		Central Cath.Knight	(St. Louis				1883-)	
	E	C.K.of Am.Journal	(Cincinnati	mo	soc-p	2	1902-	-19
5	E	Catholic Chronicle	Springfield	mo	mag	lc	1898-1899	
6	E	Cath. Columbian	Columbus	w	n	la	Ja 1874-1940	
		The Cath.Register					1940-1951	
		(q.v.The Col. & Record, Indianapolis, Ind.	0 28 1899-1915)					
7	E	Catholic Companion	Napoleon + Cinc.	mo	mag juv	lc	1888-1890	
8	E	Catholic Exponent	Canton	mo w	mag	lc	1891-?Ag 1895	
-		Cath.Forester	(Milwaukee (Chicago	mo			1893-96) 1896-1910?)	
	E		Columbus	qu	soc-p	2	(1910-	-19
-		Cath.Home Almanac	(New York, q.v.				1884-1893)	
	E		Cinc.	ann	cal	lc	1884-1893	
9	E	Catholic Magazine	Canton	mo	mag	lc	S 1895-1900	
10	E	Cath. Mirror	Cleveland	w?	n?	lc	1872/73	
11	E	Catholic Press	Cleveland	w	n	lc	1892-1897	
12	E	Cath.Reading Circle Review	Youngstown	mo	mag +soc-p	2	1891-98 1898-1901-1903) 1903-1906)	
		Mosher's Magazine "	(N.Y., City					
		Champlain Educator	(N.Y., City					
13	E	Catholic Record	Fremont	w	n	lc	prior to 1893-?	
14	E	Catholic Record	Massillon	mo?	par-p? n?	lc	1895-1897	
15	E	Catholic Register	Cleveland	w?	n?	lc	1872-73	
16	E	Catholic Standard	Toledo	w	n	lc?	1884or86-Jl 29 18	
		(sister-p.of C.Knight	(Cleveland, q.v.				...1884-Jl 29 1893)	

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time	Curr
17	E	Cath.Telegraph Cath.Tel.-Register	Cinc.	w	n	1a	0 22 1831- 1837-	1965+
18	E	Cath.Telgr.Almanac..	Cinc.	ann	cal	1c	?1862-?1936/37	
19	E	Cath. Universe Cath.Universe Bulletin	Cleveland	w	n	1a 1c 1a	Jul 4 1874-1926 My 1926	1965+
-		Catholic Universe Bulletin, Cleveland, q.v. The Catholic Universe						
20	E	Cath.Young People	Columbus	mo	mag juv	1c	prior to 1893-?	
21	E:Ir	The Celtic Index	Cleveland	w?	n	3	1872-1874	
22	G	Cincinnati Hinken- der Bote Illustrierter C.H.B.	Cinc.	ann	cal	1c	1857-?1870 ?1870-1890-?	
23	G	Cincinnati Marien- Kalender	Cinc.	ann	cal	1c	1865-1870?	
24	G	Cincinnati Sonntagsblatt	Cinc.	w	n	1c	1886?-1887?	
25	E	The Collegian	Cinc.	mo	sch-p	1c	Ap-S 1887-?	
26	G	Columbia + Sonntagsblatt (Columbia	Cleveland	tri-w d	n n	3 1c	D 1872 or Ja 1873- 1878 Ap-O 1878)	
-	(Boh.	Czas*	Toledo	d			1896-1903)	
		*must be a mistake; is of Chicago						
-		Emmanuel	(St.Meinrad, Ind. q.v.				Ja 1895-96)	
G:E			Cinc.	mo	mag	2	Ja 1897-D 1903	
			(N.Y., City	dev.+	cleric.		Ja 1903-	1965+)
			(also Covington, Ky				1895-1905)	
27	E	The Exponent	Cinc.	mo?	sch-p	1c	around 1899	
28	E	The Fair Journal	Cinc.	d	fair-p	1c	1883	
29	G	Glöcklein Kalender + (N.Y.City	Cinc.	ann	cal dev.	1b	1883-1893-? 1883-1893-?)	
30	E	The Home Ruler	Steubenville	d	fair-p	1c	Je 4-9-?1887	
-		Illustrierter Cinc.Hinkender Bote see Cincinnati H.B.						
31	E	The Independent	Ivanhoe +?Dayton	mo	soc-p	2	1888-? 1888-?	
32	E:Ir	Irish-Am.Times	Columbus	w	n	3	1886-1888	
33	E:Ir	Irish Citizen	Cinc.	w	n	3?	1876-80	
34	E:Ir	Irish Vindicator	Cinc.	w	n	3?	S 16 1876-Mr 10 1877	
35	Slov	Jednota	Cleveland	w	n	1c	My 12 1891-1911	
			(Middleton, Pa		+ soc-p	2		1911-1965+)
36	Slov	Jednota Katolicky Kalendár	Cleveland (Middleton, Pa	ann	cal	1c	1896-1911 1911-	1960?)
-		Junior Cath. Messenger, Dayton, see Young Cath. Messenger						
37	Pol	Jutrzenka Kuryer(Zjednoczenia)	Cleveland	w	n	1c	1881-1923 1923-1939-1961?	
38	G	Katholische Volkszeitung	Cinc.	?w	?n	1c	1883-1892?	
39	G	Katholisches Schul- blatt	Cinc.	mo	educ mag	1c	Mr 1864-F 1866 or ?1869	

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time	Curr
40	G	Königin des Westens	Cinc.	?w	?n	lc	Je?1849-1850	
41	E	Little Crusader	Columbus	w	mag	lc	Ag 1882-92	
		Ja 2 1898:	(Chicago		juv		1893-97)	
		The Young Crusader	(Collegeville, Ind			lb	Je 1897-1900)	
-		Kat.Mag.Vas.	Cleveland				see Magyarországi S.E.H.	
-		Kuryer and K.Z.	Cleveland				see Jutrzenka	
-		Magyarok V.	Cleveland				see Magyarországi S.E.H.	
42	Hung	Magyarországi Szent Erzsébet Hirnöke	Cleveland	w	n	lc	1895-99?	
		Magyarok Vasárnapje					?1901-1927	
		Am.Mag.Vas.					1927-1935	
		Katolikus M.V.					?1944-	1961?
43	G	Maria Hilf	Dayton	mo	mag	lc	1873-	
			Cleveland		juv		1874?	
-	E	Messenger of the Prec.Blood	(Collegeville, Ind		dev		N 1894-01922)	
			Carthagera	mo	mag	lb	(N 1922-	1965
-		Monitor Clevelandski	see Polonia	w	America			
44	E	Monthly Calendar	Cinc.	mo	par-p	lc	prior to 1893-?	
45	E	Monthly Visitor	Cinc.	mo?	ju.mag	lc	?1896-1898	
					? par-p			
-		Monitor Clevelandski	see Polonia...					
-		Mosher's Magazine	Youngstown	see	Cath. Reading Circle			
46	E	Nat.Union Journal	Ivanhoe	mo	soc-p	lc	1888:8 mo.	
47	G:E	Nuntius Aulæ	Carthagera	qu	mag	lb	My 1886-98;1917-	
							1961?	
-					s-an pastoral			
-		Ohio, Pomeroy	see Wächter					
-		Ohio Waisenfreund	Pomeroy	see	Wächter			
-		Our Boys' & Girl's Annual	(N.Y.City, q.v.				1899-1900;-1908)	
	E	Little Folk's An.	Cinc.	ann	cal	lc	1899-1900;-1908	
-		Our B.'&G.'s Own	(N.Y.City, q.v.		juv		O 1 1898-Mr 1906-	
							F 1927)	
	E	Benziger's Mag.	Cinc.	mo	mag	lc	O 1 1898-Mr 1906-	
							F 1927	
-		Our Little Mess.	Dayton	see	Young Cath. Messenger			
-		Peter's Cath.Choir	(N.Y., City, q.v.	music			around 1871)	
	E		Cinc.	mo	mag	2	around 1871	
48	Fr	Le Phare des Lacs	Toledo	w	n	3	1860 or 61-1883	
49	Pol	Polonia w Ameryce	Cleveland	w	n	lc	1891or92-Je 30 192	
		Monitor Clevelandski		a(Ap 1922-38)			Jl 1923-Je 11 1938	
-		Review	Toledo	see	Toledo Review			
-	E	Poor Soul's Advocate	(Evansville, Ind	dev			S 1888-)	
			Cinc.	mo	mag	lc	Ap 1875-96	
-		Precious Blood Mess.	Carthagera	see	Mess. of the Prec. Blood			
-	E	The Rosary	(N.Y., City, q.v.	dev			My 1890-D 94-1965,	
		(only printed in Somerset		mo	mag	lb	Ja 1895 ff.)	
50	E	St. Anthony's Mess.	Cinc.	mo	soc-p	2	Je 1893	
					dev.mag, lb			-1965.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

169

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time	Curr
51	G:E	St. Joseph's Post	Dayton	qu	soc-p	2	Mar 1896-1898	
52	E	St. Xavier's Mess. St.Xavier Mo. Cal.	Cinc.	mo	par-p	lc	1880-87 1888-N 1905-?	
53	G	Sankt Francisci Glöcklein	Cinc. (N.Y.,City)	mo	soc-p mag	2 lb	1883-1893-? 1883-1893(?)	
54	G	Sankt Franziskus Bote	Cinc.	mo	+soc-p	2	Jl 1892-1917 ?1922-1924	
55	G	Sankt Josephs Blatt	Cinc.	? <div style="text-align:center;">pastoral</div>	mag	2	1873-?	
56	G	|Der Sendbote des Gött.Herzens Jesu	Cinc.	mo	dev mag	lb	Ja 1874-1947	
57	G	Der Sodalist	Cinc.	mo	soc-p	2	Ja 1884-	
-	E	The Sodalist					1900-1938	
-		Das Sonntagsblatt,	Cleveland see Columbia					
58	G	Sterne und Blumen	Cinc.	mo?	mag	lc?	1879-?	
-		Stimme der	Detroit,Mich				Ja 7 1875-))	
-	G	Wahrheit	Cleveland	w	n	lc	Ag 1 1881-Jl 4 1918	
-		Taglicher Wahrheits-Freund,	Cinc., see Wahrheits-Freund					
59	G:E	Teacher and Organist	Cinc.	mo	educ	2	Ap 1889-1900/1 1901/2-1908) (Covington, Ky (St.Francis,Wis.) +music	
60	E	The Toledo Review	Toledo	mo?	n	lc	1873-1876-? condemned 1876	
61	G	Toledo Weekly Globe	Toledo	w	n	lc	?D 27 1879-Jl 1881	
-		Toledo World	see World					
-		Unsere Zeitung	N.Y.,City	q.v.	juv		1885-1887?	
-	G		Cinc.	mo	mag	lc	1885-1887?	
62	G	Vereinsbote	Cinc. (N.Y.,City)	mo	soc-p	2	N 1874-Jl 1875 Ag 1875-77)	
63	G	Der Volksbote	Cinc.	w	n	lc	1851-54	
64	G	Der Wächter	Pomeroy	irr	n-sheet	lc	Mr 1-5 1873	
-		Ohio	Pomeroy	w	n	lc	My 2 1873-F 11 1874	
-		Ohio Waisenfreund	Pomeroy				F 18 1874-Ag 16 187	
-			Columbus				Ag 23 1877-	
-			Worthington				1931-	
-			St. Paul,Minn.				My 10 1947-D 1953	
-			Worthington				O 7 1953-Je 15 1955	
65	G	Der Wahrheits-Freund	Cinc.	w d (N 16 1846-Ja 3 1850) w	n	lc	Jl 20 1837- Je 19 1907	
66	E	World Toledo World	Toledo	w	n	lc	1891- 1894/5-1897	
67	E	The Young Cath.Mess.(Jun.C.M.,1934-1965+)(Our Little Mess., 1935-1961?)	Dayton	mo s-mo w(1925+) mo	mag juv	lc	1885- 1965+	
68	E	Young Catholic's Weekly	Cinc.	w mo	mag juv	lc	1879- 1880?	
-		Young Crusader,	Columbus, see Little Crusader					

Conclusion:

Number: 68 started in Ohio; 16 other items are treated with Ohio, coming or going to or from this state, or simultaneously published for New York and Cincinnati: makes 84

Languages

or races: English 54, 4 of them Irish, 1 of them Colored.
 German 24 (plus 4: Germ. and Engl., counted with Engl.)
 Polish 2
 Slovak 2
 French 1
 Hungarian 1
84

84

<u>Places:</u> Cincinnati:40	Canton :1	Somerset :1
Cleveland :16	Carthagenia:1	Springfield :1
Columbus : 6	Fremont :1	Steubenville:1
Dayton : 4	Massillon :1	Worthington :1
Toledo : 5	Napoleon :1	Youngstown :1
Ivanhoe : 2	Pomeroy :1	
73	6	5
+	+	-
		84

<u>Frequency:</u> daily: 1	tri-w:1	weekly:34	semi-mo:1
(fair-pl) 2		doubt-	
after 1900 2		ful: 4	
5	1	35	1
+	+	+	-
			42
monthly: 30	bi-mo:1	quarterly:2	annual:6
? : 3			
33	1	2	6
+	+	+	-
			42
			84
			84

<u>Type:</u> newspaper: 26	magazine :7	society-paper:12
doubtful: 4	juvenile :9	
	devotional :7	
	educational:2	
	musical :2	
	pastoral :2	
	29	12
30	+	-
parish:2	school:2	calendar:6
? :1		fair-paper: 2
3	2	6
+	+	+
		2
		13
		84
		84

<u>Catholicity:</u> "Catholic by purpose" official diocesan (1a):	3
by Orders (1b):	7
by priests or laymen (1c):	56
"Catholic by attitude" special purpose (2):	12
"Catholic by national tradition" (3):	6
	84
	84

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE OF OHIO:

OC Cinc.Hink.Bote:1847,50,55.
 OCartSC Nuntius Aulæ, and Messenger of the Precious Blood, and Notschafter vom kostbaren Blut, all supposed complete.
 OCHI Cinc.Hink.Bote:1856
 OCHP Cath.Telegraph: 1 [4]
 OCI Cath.Universe:32-40,42+/Champlain Educator:13-20.
 OCIWHI Irish Vindicator: S 16 1876-Mr 10 1877 // Cath.Press: S 15 1885 // Cath. Universe: 3-41 [62]
 OCoStM Cath. Columbian: 1878-82, 85-1908, 1910-38.
 OCU Katholisches Schulblatt: complete
 OCX Champlain Educator:7,9
 ODa Young Cath.Messenger: 7
 ODaU: Marian Library: Angelus Magazine: [1]
 OWorP Wächter and Ohio Waisenfreund: complete

- 1) Cath.Telegraph Office, Cinc.:complete except 1838,46,94,98 which are owned by OMtsjC.
- 2) Cath. Universe Office, Cleveland, all vls. bound.
- 3) "First Cath. Slovak Union, "Cleveland: Jednota and its Kalendár complete
- 4) Franciscan Monastery,1615 Republic St., Cinc. 10: Archives: complete all publications: St. Anthony Mess., Sankt Franziskus Bote, Sendbote..., Sodalist.
- 5) The Pflaum Organization, Dayton, Ohio: Young Cath.Messenger,etc.,complete.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF OHIO

1831/1837/1850 o o o123456789o	1860 123456789o	1870 123456789o	1880 123456789o	1890 123456789o	1900 123456789o	curr
Cath. Telegr., Cinc.						
O 22 1831-X....X..XX-1937						
C.T. Register					1937-	1965+
Wahrheits-Freund,						
Cinc. J1 20 1837-						
Je 19 1907 X....XX-1907						
Königin des Westens,						
Cinc., 1849-50 XX						
Der Volksbote,						
Cinc., 1851-54 XXXX						
Cinc. Hink. Bote, 1857-79 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
Illustr. " ", Cinc., 1870-1890? XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
Le Phare des Lacs, Toledo,						
1860 or 61-1883 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
Cath. Telegr. Almanac, Cinc.,						
?1862-?1936/37 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1936/37						
Katholisches Schulblatt, Cinc.,						
Mr 1864-F 1866 or ?69 XXX..?						
Cinc. Marien-Kalender, 1865-1870?XXXXXX?						
- Peter's Cath. Choir, Cinc.+N.Y.,						
around 1871 ?X?						
The Cath. Mirror, Cleveland, 1872/73 X						
The Cath. Register, Cleveland, 1872/73 X						
The Celtic Index, Cleve., 1872-74 XXX						
Columbia + Sonntagsblatt, Clev., D 1872 or						
Ja 1873-1878 ?XXXXXX						
Sankt Josephs Blatt, Cinc., 1873-? X						
Maria Hilf, Dayton-Clev., 1873-1874? XX						
The Toledo Review, 1873-1876-? XXXX?						
Der Wächter, Pomeroy, Mr 1-15 1873 X						
Ohio, Pomeroy, My 2 1873-F 11 1874 XX						
Ohio Waisenfreund Pom, Fl 8 1874-Ag 16 1877 XXXX						
" " , Col., Ag 23 1877- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-						
" " , Worth. 1931...-Je 15 1955 -1955						
Der Sendbote..., Cinc., Ja 1874-1947 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1947						
Cath. Columbian, Columbus, Ja 1874-1940; XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1940						
The Col. Register, 1940-1951 1940-1951						
- Cath. Book News, Cinc.+N.Y., Ja 1874-1943 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1943						
Caecilia, Dayton, F 1 1874-N 1875; XX						
other places+Omaha, Neb., 1875-1957; 1957-65+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1965+						
The Cath. Universe, Clev., J1 4 1874-1926 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1926						
The C. Universe Bulletin, My 1926-1965+ 1926- 1965+						
Vereinsbote, Cinc., N 1874-J1 1875; XX						
(N.Y., City, 1875-1877) XXX						
Irish Citizen, Cinc., 1876-1880 XXXXX						
Irish Vindicator, Cinc., S 16 1876-Mr 10 1877 XX						
Sterne und Blumen, Cinc., 1879-? X						

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	curr
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	
Toledo Weekly Globe, Toledo, D 1879-J1 1881				XXX			
Young Catholic's Weekly, Cinc., 1879-1880?				XX?			
St. Xavier's Messenger, Cinc., 1880-87;				XXXXXXXX			
St. Xavier Monthly Calendar, 1888-N 1905-?					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1905		
Jutrzenka, Cleveland, 1881-1923;				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1923			
Kuryer (Zjednoczenia), 1923-1939, -1961						1923-1961	
- Stimme der Wahrheit, (Detroit, Ja 7 1875-81 XXXXXXXX)							
Cleveland, Ag 1 1881-J1 4 1918				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1918			
The Cath. Knight, Clev., Je 1882 (1890 condemned)							
- J1 29 1893				XXXXXXXXXXXX			
Little Crusader, Columbus, Ag 1882-92;				XXXXXXXXXXXX			
(The Young Crusader, Chic., Collegeville, Ind., 1893-97, -1900							
The Fair Journal, Cinc., 1883				X			
Katholische Volkszeitung, Cinc., 1883-1892?				XXXXXXXXXXXX?			
Sanct Francisci Glöcklein, Cinc.+N.Y., City,							
1883-1893-?				XXXXXXXXXXXX?			
Glöcklein Kalender, Cinc.+N.Y., City, 1883-1893-?				XXXXXXXXXXXX?			
Am. Catholic Tribune, Cinc., 1884-1894;				XXXXXXXXXXXX			
(Detroit, Mich., 1894-? Mr 1899)							
Der Sodalist, Cinc., Ja 1884-1900				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
The Sodalist, 1900-1938						1900-1938	
- Cath. Home Almanac, Cinc.+N.Y., 1884-1893				XXXXXXXXXXXX			
Cath. Standard, Toledo, 1884-J1 29 1893				XXXXXXXXXXXX			
- Unsere Zeitung, Cinc.+N.Y., 1885-1887				XXX			
Young Cath. Messenger, Dayton, 1885-1961+				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-			
Jun. C.M., 1934-1965+; Our Little Mess., 1935-1965+: editions							1965+
Irish-American Times, Columbus, 1886-1888				XXX			
Cincinnati Sonntagsblatt, Cinc., 1886?-1887?				XX			
Nuntius Aulæ, Carthagera, My 1886-98; // 1917-1961?				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX// - 1961?			
The Collegian, Cinc., Ap 1887-S 1887-?				X?			
The Home Ruler, Steubenville, Je 4-9-? 1887				X			
Catholic Companion, Napoleon+Cinc., 1888-1890				XXX			
The Independent, Ivanhoe (+Dayton?), 1888-?				X			
National Union Journal, Ivanhoe, 1888: 8 months				X			
Teacher and Organist, Cinc., Ap 1889-1900/1				XXXXXXXXXXXX-1901			
(Covington, Ky., St. Francis, Wis., 1908-1910							
Catholic Exponent, Canton, 1891-Ag 1895				XXXXX			
World, Toledo, 1891-94				XXXX			
Toledo World, 1895-1897				XXX			
Cath. Reading Circle Review, Youngstown, 1891-98				XXXXXXXX			
Mosher's Magazine, Y., 1898-1901; (New York, City, 1901-3)					X-1901(3)		
(Champlain Educator, N.Y., City 1903-6					-1906)		
Jednota, Cleveland, My 12, 1891-1911;				XXXXXXXX-1911			
(Middletown, Pa., 1911-1965+							-1965+)
Polonia w Ameryce, Cleveland, 1891 or 92-Je 30 1923;				?XXXXXXXX-1923			
Monitor Clevelandski, J1 1 1923-Je 11 1938					1923-1938		
Catholic Press, Cleveland, 1892-1897				XXXXXX			

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	curr
	01234567890	01234567890	01234567890	01234567890	01234567890	01234567890	
Sankt Franziskus Bote, Cinc., J1	1892-1917; //	1922-1924			XXXXXXXXXX-1922		
The Catholic Record, Fremont, prior to 1893-?					?X?		
Monthly Calendar, Cinc., prior to 1893-?					?X?		
Catholic Young People, Columbus, prior to 1893-?					?X?		
St. Anthony's Messenger, Cinc., Ja	1893-1965+				XXXXXXXXXX-	1965+	
The Angelus Magazine, Cinc., ?0	1893-?1903				XXXXXXXXXX-?1903		
- The Rosary (N.Y., City, My	1891-D 1894 ff.-1961+)						
Somerset, Ja	1895 ff. only printed there				(XXXXXX-1961+)		
Catholic Record, Massillon, 1895-1897					XXX		
Magyarországi Szent Erzsébet Hirnőke, Clev., 1895-1899?					XXXXXX?		
Magyarok Vasárnapje, ?-1927						?-1927	
Am. " " , 1927-35						-1935	
Katolikus M.V., ?//?1944-1961?						?-1944-1961?	
- Poor Soul's Advocate (Evansville, Ind., S 1888-)							
Cinc., Ap	1895-1896				XX		
Catholic Magazine, Canton, S	1895-1900				XXXXXX		
Monthly Visitor, Cinc., ?1896-1898					?XXX		
Jednota Katolický Kalendář, Cleveland, 1896-1911;					XXXX-1911		
(Middleton, Pa., 1911-1960?)					-1960?)		
St. Joseph's Post, Dayton, Mr	1896-1898				XXX		
- Emmanuel, (St. Meinrad, Ind., Ja	1895-96)						
Cinc., Ja	1897-D 1902				XXX-1902		
(New York, City, 1902-1965+)						-1965+)	
Catholic Chronicle, Springfield, 1898-1899					XX		
- Our Boys' & Girls' Own, Cinc., N.Y., O 1	1898-Mr 1906				XX-1906		
The Exponent, Cinc., around 1899					?X?		
- Alte und Neuer Welt, Cinc., N.Y., ?1899-1943?					?X-1943?		
- Our Boys' & Girls' Annual, Cinc., N.Y., 1899-1900?					XX		
Little Folk's Annual, ?1900-1908						-1908	
*** To Ohio came after 1899 periodicals founded in other states:***							
- Central Cath. Knight, St. Louis, 1883-							
as Cath. Knight of Am. Journal, Cinc.						1902- 1965+	
- Cath. Forester, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893-96; Chicago, 1896-1910?							
Columbus						?1910- 1965+	
- Botschafter vom kostbaren Blut, Collegeville, Ind., N	1894-O 1922						
Carthage						1922-D 1938	
- Messenger of the Prec. Blood, Collegeville, Ind., N	1894-O 1922						
Carthage						1922- 1965+	
- Amerikanski Slovenec, Tower, Minn and Joliet, Ill.							
Cleveland						1948- 1965+	

Conclusion:

Ohio was fortunate to have for its first diocese an early English (1831: CATH.TEL.) and a German (1837:WAHRH.-F.) weekly diocesan newspaper which fulfilled their task for long years. Therefore in Cincinnati were not many other papers founded. Early attempts in Cleveland and Toledo failed, but when Cleveland and Columbus became Dioceses, they also created successful diocesan papers (CATH.UNIVERSE and CATH.COLUMBIAN). One paper, beginning as a one-man, self-printed small paper (1873/4), the German OHIO WAISENFREUND reached its goal to be a nationwide family paper (-1955).

The CATH.TEL. tried as early as N 16 1846 to publish a daily besides its weekly to Ja 3 1850. And the COLUMBIA (Cleveland) made its weekly a tri-weekly from Ap-0 1878.

Of seven educational and juvenile magazines was especially important the YOUNG CATH.MESSENGER with different editions (1885-1965+), and of five devotional ones the SENDBOTE and the ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER.

"FIRSTS":

THE CATH.TELEGRAPH,Cinc.,was on O 22 1831 the first Catholic weekly newspaper, also diocesan paper in Ohio, the second in the U.S.

DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND,Cinc., was on J1 20 1837 the first German Cath. weekly newspaper in Ohio and in the U.S. Its daily (N 10 1846 was also the first Cath. daily in Ohio and in the U.S., if one excludes less Catholic Irish papers in New York, e.g."American Citizen" (1835).

DER CINCINNATIER HINKENDER BOTE was in 1857 the first German Cath. annual calendar, published in America, in Ohio as well as in the U.S.

LE PHARE DES LACS, Toledo, was in 1860 or 61 the first French, also the only "Catholic" French newspaper in Ohio.

KATHOLISCHES SCHULBLATT, Cinc., was the first Cath. educational magazine, not only German, in Mr 1864 in Ohio.

THE CATH.MIRROR or THE CATH. REGISTER, one of these two, was in 1872 the first Catholic weekly newspaper in Cleveland.

THE CELTIC INDEX, Cleveland, was the first Irish Cath. periodical, in 1872, in Ohio.

MARIA HILF, Dayton, was the first Cath. juvenile magazine, not only German, in 1873, in Ohio.

SANKT JOSEPHS BLATT, Cinc., was the first Cath. pastoral periodical, not only German, in 1873, in Ohio. It would have been the third of ecclesiastical magazines in the U.S., all of them German.

DER SENDBOTE..., Cinc., was the first Cath. devotional magazine not only German, in Ja 1874, in Ohio.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, Columbus, was the first Cath. weekly newspaper, in Ja 1874, of Columbus, and the second diocesan paper in Ohio.

JUTRZENKA was the first Polish Cath. weekly newspaper, in 1881, in Cleveland and in Ohio.

AMERICAN CATH. TRIBUNE, Cinc., was in 1884 the first Cath. weekly newspaper, published by and for Negroes, in Ohio and in the U.S.

CAECILIA, started in Dayton, in 1874, was the first Cath. musical magazine in the U.S.

"Oldest":

134 years: Cath. Telegraph	75 years: Cath. Tel. Almanac
91 : Cath. Universe	73 : Sendbote
82 : Wahrheits-Freund	72 : St. Anthony's Messenger
80 : Jutrenka	66 : Cath. Columbian
80 : Young Cath. Messenger	54 : Der Sodalist

"Current": to 1965+

The Catholic Telegraph	The Young Catholic Messenger
The Catholic Universe	St. Anthony's Messenger;

and three having left Ohio: Caecilia, Jednota, Emmanuel;

or coming from other states to Ohio, being current:

C.K. of A. Journal, Cath. Forester, Mess. of the Precious Blood,
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*There are added abbreviations of their designations:

1	bio: biographical sketch	6	hi: historical sketch
2	col: columnist	7	mgr: manager
3	con: contributor	8	pri: printer
4	ed: editor	9	pro: proprietor
5	f: founder	10	pub: publisher
	11	sp: sponsor	

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